BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL AND SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. IX NO. 66 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

A Passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st May	"Morea"*	10,890
23rd ,, ...	"Somali"†	6,794
28th ,, ...	"Caledonia"	7,572
4th June	"Nageya"‡	6,854
11th ,, ...	"Dongola"	8,056
18th ,, ...	"Malwa"*	10,911
25th ,, ...	"Neuralia"	9,092
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,846
9th ,, ...	"Karmala"	8,083
16th ,, ...	"Delta"‡	8,627
23rd	"Narkunda"*	16,115
30th ,, ...	"Morea"	10,890

Morea, *Malva, Narkunda — Through steamers from Australia.

Somali — Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

†Nagoya, Delta — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

3rd June	"Chanda"	6,169

Has second saloon accommodation for limited number of gentlemen only.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer.	Remarks.
20th May	"Dumra"	Straits and China
23rd ,,	"Delta"	Straits and China
31st ,,	"Narkunda"	From Colombo to Australian Ports,
26th June	"Mantua"	From Colombo to Australian Ports,

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing from	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1838.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd ,,	16th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	16th ,,	28th ,,
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd ,,	28th ,,
Gunsan Maru	T. Inouye	25th ,,	5th June.
Indo Maru"	S. Arai	16th June	25th June
Peking Maru"	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
a Hashu Maru	S. Mogi	5860	10th May	18th May
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	14th May	24th ,,
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	19th ,,
Tothari Maru	S. Ito	5966	15th ,,	22nd ,,
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	28rd ,,	29th ,,
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	22rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd ,,	4th July.

a This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to

S. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Mereby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 995,00
Reserve Fund ..... £ 265,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.. £1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loan and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... Rs. 2,33,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,75,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Montreal
Bombay (Mandvi)	Moulmein
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Quetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajahmundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	2,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Valiabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Teingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND.
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,55,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 2,23,73,835
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 3,50,000

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 237, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

F. B. CRICHTON,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Teingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 254.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL INDIAN INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta — MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs sooner
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to

BRUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bundar Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ, Branch Secretary, Linton's Buildings, 33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT — Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers. SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.,
Post Box 22. 'Phone 3535. Manager

INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	20,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,300	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,82,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	6

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

WAZIR RAI MEHRA.
Manager.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service 24 Table.

Catering Specialty.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)

Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 60,000,000 = £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284 = „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli
Djambee	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore	Penang
CHINA	Shanghai,	Hongkong
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN NADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Efficient SHORTHAND-TYPIST, good knowledge of English and experience essential. Good prospects. Apply to THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., Krishna Building (opposite Empire Theatre).
A C9427

WANTED an experienced and competent Gujarati Hindu CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply with copies of certificates stating salary required to SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort.
A C9429

WANTED—MAHETAJI for Gujrati Nama English Correspondence. Type, etc., pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Apply only experienced man to OOSMAN AHMED, 112, Cutlery Bazar, Bombay.
A R264

WANTED—NURSES for the "Prince of Wales Hospital. Salary Rs. 60-70 p.m. Apply to the undersigned mentioning age, caste, experience and testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhraogadra State.
A—C 9397

REQUIRED SHIFT ENGINEER for Electric Power Station. Should have experience with water tube boilers, high speed engines and electrical plant. Eight hours duty. Parsee preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 3066, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A—C 9392

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Job Works by a smart Typist. Apply to S. S. IYENGAR, Ghia Buildings, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay No. 4.
B C9375

AN UNDERGRADUATE (Second Language French) wishes to give tuitions (at Bandra preferred). Box No. 3076, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R265

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

GARRAGES TO LET. Apply to VATCHA Bros. Gaiwadi, Girgam Road.
C R 246

LESMOYLE—A beautiful bungalow, well situated on The High Ground, Bangalore, well furnished, with garage and outhouses, available from 1st June. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to W. H. JOHNSON, 83, Residency Road, Bangalore.
C 167

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

RARE BARGAIN, going very cheap 3 new Bungalows just completed, under occupation at 60 rental each 3 B-H, 3 Bath, Hall, Dining Room, Front and Back Verandahs, 1 Pantry, Kitchen and Godown area of compound 130ft. by 71ft. Price 11,000 each or 31,000 for the lot, no offers apply sharp Box No. 3067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R 43

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A TWO SEATER 10 H. P. 4 cylinder Morris-Cowley very slightly used in tip-top condition complete with dynamo and electric lights. Please apply to Shamji Hemraj & Co. 117/118 Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
J A R 239

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASAN & Co., Indore Residency.
J A R 205

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE. A special batch of students, wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialized Banking courses for Examination in 1922, is being enrolled. Enrollments for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Course is proceeding. Apply immediately, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.
M R 249

FINANCIAL.

WANTED a PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 150,000 to invest in a profitable going business. Guarantee to re-pay the invested capital within a year or two Box No. 3068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C 9401

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Finest damask table cloths, bleached ready for use 6½' x 6½' Rs. 10 each. All sizes available. Napkins to match 22" x 22" Rs. 10-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9313

FOR SALE—Red or blue checked glass towelling, superior quality 24" wide Re. 0-15-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 11-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T 9315

FOR SALE—Our famous glass towelling, white soft, 24" wide Re. 0-12-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 9-2-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9317

FOR SALE—BED SHEETS, made of finest American cotton, bleached, hemmed and ready for use, 58" x 108" Rs. 15-4-0 per pair of, 72" wide Rs. 3-3-0 per yard, 100" wide Rs. 4-7-0 per yard. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED, (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT.
T C 9316

FOR SALE,—Glass cloths, Duster cloths, Kitchen towels with the respective names interwoven 24" x 24" hemmed ready for use. Reduced Price Re 3-8-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9314

FOR SALE—Heavy and medium weight suiting a limited stock to clear at the uniform rate of Re. 1 per yard. Cuttings not sent. State colour and pattern required. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED. (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9318

FOR SALE—The Famous "Basel Mission" suitings, dress materials, ginghams, able, bed and toilet linen at heavily reduced prices. Wholesale trade inquiries solicited. Respectable and energetic Indentors required in unrepresented districts. Liberal terms offered. Apply to THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) Head Office, Calicut MALABAR.
T C9312

FOR SALE—A lucrative business, ELECTRIC FLOUR MILL, newly started on Yingaum Cross Road, Dadar, opp. No. 14, Post Office see owner on mill before 11 a.m. and after 5 p.m.
T R 251

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

DELICIOUS MANGOES of Pavai Estate which are being sent to England for over a century are now available at Pavai Estate, Head Office, 50, Medows Street, Fort, or at Lalbaugh Swadeshi Stores, Bays, Mansions, Parel, or from Dawoodkhan Balekhan, Roshan Building, Bellasis, Road.
9400

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

FROM the 1st July 1921, the charge for the conveyance of passengers' luggage from Victoria Terminus station to Ballard Pier for shipment will be annas eight per package instead of annas four, as laid down in para 88c. clause (c) of this Railways current coaching guide.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th May, 1921. 9356

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS, each equipped with lights and separate bathrooms, for week-end and other visitors, are available at Matheran Station at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8-8 per head per day for board and lodging.

Separate meals are provided at the following charges:—

	Rs. a. p.
Chota Hajri	0 12 0
Breakfast	2 2 0
Lunch	2 2 0
Dinner	2 8 0

Application for rooms, etc., should be made to Messrs. Louis Fernandes and Sons, Matheran Station. Meals may be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Stations.

I. W. STOKES,
for General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C9311

THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKER'S ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS of the above Association are offered for sale by the Defaulter Committee of the said Association. Intending purchasers should send in their written offers to the undersigned.

A. H. MADAN,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Dalal Street, Fort. C9363

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

MEMORANDUM OF SCHEME FOR TRAINING INDIANS FOR SERVICE IN THE BANK.

1. The Bank is prepared on the following conditions to train Indians in practical banking with the object of fitting them to hold positions of responsibility in the Bank. The ages of the candidates should not be more than 25.

2. Applications should be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Boards who will select the men to be trained in the various Circles.

3. Preference will be given to candidates who have obtained the degree of "Bachelor of Commerce" from the College of Commerce, Bombay, to Graduates of a recognised University of the United Kingdom or India or a person who has passed the examination of the Institute of Bankers in England and to those who have had previous Banking experience. Others also may be selected who are highly recommended by persons well known to the Bank, but in their case they will require to satisfy the Bank as to their education, general knowledge, etc. Members of the existing staff of the Bank may also be selected and will be given the same opportunities as the others for acquiring practical knowledge.

4. Candidates will be taken on probation for three years and if, at the expiry of six months, the Bank decides that a candidate is likely to meet its requirements, he will be asked to enter into an agreement to serve the Bank as a Probationary Assistant for a further period of two and-a-half years. If, at the expiry of this term, the Bank decides that a Probationary Assistant should be promoted he will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be promoted to the 2nd Assistant's grade and will be called upon to sign an agreement to serve the Bank for a further period of three years.

Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade shall on signing agreements deposit with the Bank in cash the sum of Rs. 1,000 for the due performance by them of the duties of their employment under their agreements. The Bank may, in lieu of a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000, accept an approved personal surety, in which case the Bank shall deduct every month 10 per cent. out of the salary of the Probationary Assistant or Assistant until the deductions amount to a sum of Rs. 1,000.

The agreements executed by Probationary Assistants and by Assistants on the 2nd grade will provide that if a Probationary Assistant or an Assistant intends to leave the Bank's service at the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive or the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the first six months probation before execution of the probationary agreement in the case of the former, or at the expiry of the second three years' service in the case of the latter, six months' notice in writing must be given to the Bank. The penalty for non fulfilment of the terms of the agreement will be the forfeiture of the Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the payment of that amount by the person who executed a personal surety bond.

The Agreement will also contain a clause empowering the Members of the Local Boards to terminate the service of Probationary Assistants or Assistants at any time at their discretion on giving them three months' salary.

5. During the period of probation Probationary Assistants will draw Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 per mensem by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

6. The training in the first instance will, if possible, be given at a Branch, but the exigencies of the service may require it to be given at a Local Head Office. Probationary Assistants must undergo training and Assistants must serve the Bank wherever the Bank considers it advisable to send them.

7. The salary attaching to the Assistants 2nd grade, will be Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

The conditions of entry into this grade will ordinarily be:—

(1) That candidates have served for three years as Probationary Assistants or otherwise.

(2) That they have satisfied the Bank that they have a good practical knowledge of the working of a Bank and show promise of being able to manage a staff.

(3) That they have become Certified Associates of the Institute of Bankers in England.

8. An Assistant on the 2nd grade placed in charge of an Agency of the Bank will draw a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750.

9. Promotion to the higher grades in the service will depend upon the degree in which the Bank is satisfied with the Assistants and their work. When promoted to Staff Appointments they will be graded in accordance with the rules applicable to all Officers holding Staff Appointments and will draw the same pay and allowances.

10. The leave allowable to a Probationary Assistant will be four calendays for every year's service and to an Assistant on the 2nd grade thirty days for every year's service. Leave may not be accumulated.

11. Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade, who have attained the age of 21, shall contribute to the Bank's Pension Fund and shall abide by the rules of such Fund. Service rendered before the age of 21, or before being admitted to the Fund, shall not be held as service for pension.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Imperial Bank of India.
Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of persons affected by the proposed acquisition of 123 acres of land near the proposed Khar Station was held on the 12th instant, when it was resolved to send a Memorial to Government protesting against the acquisition and re-selling the same to the public.

For meeting the expenses incidental to the sending of the Memorial subscriptions are invited. Persons affected are asked to communicate with the undersigned to whom subscriptions should be paid.

J. H. FERNANDES,
49 Chuim, Bandra.
R263

NOTICE.

TENDERS accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 500 are invited for the supply of materials required by this Department for the period during December, 1921. For further details please refer to Mysore Gazette, dated 5th May 1921 or apply to the undersigned.

S. G. FORBES,
Chief Electrical Engineer.
Bangalore,
5th April, 1921. C 9324

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of two bungalows with outhouses, at Koregaon Road, Poona, will be received by the undersigned on Thursday, the 26th May, 1921. Forms of tender can be had from and the plans and specifications can be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

(Sd.) TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA M.S.A., Architects, etc.
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, 18-5-1921. C9439

NOTICE

PUBLIC is hereby informed that the PARTNERSHIP in COAL BUSINESS under the name and style of "Mahomed Ebrahim & Co." and existing between Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim, Mr. Gordhandas Dayabhai and Mr. Mulji Ramji, has been dissolved from this day and that any one dealing with the said Mr. Gordhandas Dayabhai and Mr. Mulji Ramji in the name of Messrs. Mahomed Ebrahim & Co., will do so at his own risk.

MAHOMED EBRAHIM.
C9428

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office, No. 7 Mathurdas Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 31st December, 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To Confirm the appointment of Mr. Bishambardayal Rudmal as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Murlidhar Trachand and Sadanand Ramkrishna who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd May, 1921, to 5th June, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1921.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND if declared as recommended by the Directors' will be paid on and after 15th June, 1921, between 12 to 3 p.m. (S.T.) except on Saturdays and Sundays.
C 9423

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 127, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of May, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 23rd day of May, 1921, to the 30th day of May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 19th May, 1921.

N. B.—The DIVIDEND, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered office, on and after the 28th day of May, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 21st May, 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
C 9425

By order of the Board.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Strop, etc., Blades, Keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Older ones Ans. each. For the above Gem Gillette Bladeone "Twinplex" Razor Re. 1-8 each. Post free. MATHEWS Co., 28, Medows St. (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1605.
E. 1488.
20/4/21.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Ganesh Krishna Joshi of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Jitekar's chawl Thakurdwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Moreshwar Krishna Joshi also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Jeteker's chawl Thakurdwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 19th day of April 1921.
Mr. MORESHWAR KRISHNA JOSHI.
Petitioner in person.
C 9422

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that our clients, Messrs. Janardhan Govind Patil, Budaji Dadu Patil, Hira Budaji Patil and Dadu Ramji Patil, all of Malad, Hindu Inhabitants, are separate in interest from Maneck Govind Patil and the said Maneck Govind Patil has no authority to deal in any way with our clients' ancestral immoveable property situate at Malad, in Taluka Salsette, District Thana. No sales, agreements, mortgages, charges, gifts or other dealings are binding on our clients unless they are entered into by and with them in person.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1921.

MANILAL & KHER,
Attorneys for Messrs. Janardhan Govind Patil and others.
65-67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C9431

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Nusserwanji Jivanjee Readymoney and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart. of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office, No. 14A, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanaon Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4341 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3191, and New Survey No. 7168 and bounded on the East by the Nanaon Sea Road, on the West by the Nanaon Sea Road, on the North by the property now or late of Gonalji Ramji, on the South by the water-course and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and taxes under D Ward No. 3202 and Street No. 49 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1921.

Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9424

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4977.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES OF JAPANESE GREY YARN NO. 40S.

By the order of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs. Harichand and Co., opp. Tambakanta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

42 Bales each of 400 lbs. Japanese Grey Yarn No. 40 "S".

A Deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May, 1921.

METHA AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles, Sales Stock Depot, at Colaba (the premises of the old Army Clothing factory), by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles, sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very large lot of Government clothing consisting of mosquito netting, khaki drill, socks, puttoo cloth, puggri cloth and certain other clothing and materials.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May 1921.

AMUSEMENS.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE to see the first Three Episodes—6 parts—of the High-Class, Soul-Stirring Society Serial

"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"

The plot of the Story is entirely social and interesting, the sceneries are splendid, the acting is superb, the settings are costly, and the whole Serial is entirely free from nonsensical stunts and unbelievable hair-breadth escapades!

"WHEN WE LOVE"
(10 Episodes—20,000 feet.)

It is a Serial for the cultured—the educated the sensible!

The whole Serial will be finished in Four Weeks only.

FIRST THREE EPISODES

This Week. Do not miss to see this Serial right from the beginning.

The Topical Budget in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Chauney Road).

THE SECOND WEEK
TWO SERIALS TOGETHER!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present to-Night and To-morrow, Two Stupendous Powerful serials together!

"The Broken Coin!"

Featuring the pre-eminently popular Stars.

GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD

Further Three Episodes—6 parts—6,000 feet—Episodes 4, 5, and 6, of this serial are screened this week.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present another serial—now for the first time in Bombay.—

"The Death Mask"

Further Two Episodes of this serial—four parts—5,000 feet—are screened this Week.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD).

THE
EXCELSIOR
DAILY at 6-30 p. m.
NEWEST and GREATEST SPECTACLE
"The Zeppelin's Last Raid"

Around the Town

"Terrible Twins"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SUCCESSFUL PICTURE BILL:
JUNE CAPRICE
in
'MISS INNOCENCE'

A 5 reel picture of great interest. A Study in Heredity. Successful moulding of the evil nature of a girl by the good efforts of the sister of a Convent School.

Also a 2 reel fine Comic:—
"THIS WAY OUT."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT:
FUTURE ENGAGEMENTS:
TOM MIX
in
"TREAT 'EM ROUGH"

Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT

Edgar Warwick Comedy Company

To-night Thursday, May 19th.

Hubert Henry Danies mitty Comedy

"DOORMATS"

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPRESS

COMMING NEXT SAT. 21st.

MADAN THEATRES. LD,

Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.

'Dhruva Charitra'

The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenie De Liquoro in India with the most talented Artists, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.

King Uthanpad.....Mr. James McGrath.
Suniti.....Miss Patience Cooper.
Narad.....Master Mohan.
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A Beautiful Picturesque Story of Love Hate and Sacrifice.

"Snows of Destiny"

featuring

MARY JOHNSON

"Mashers and Splashers"

Comic

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

"The Jazz Waiter"

Great Boxing Boom

Jimmy Wilde

Vs.

Pete Herman

in a 20 3-Minute Round Contest for the BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD

Pathe Gazette, Sunbeams Pictorial.

"OUR GIRLS" and Their Physique Series No. 6.

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchants,

Fort, Bombay.

Established 1830.

Treachers *** Heart Labelled Brandy
Carneigie's Old Scotch Whisky.
Peter Walker Lager Beer.
Treachers Well-known Supari Tooth Paste.

COLLARS:—

Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co

Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FANCY FITTINGS.

and Sanitary Ware of every description.

We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.

12, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLURWALLA & CO.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 17th May, 1921.

May	–	–	–	12 57 +19
July	–	–	–	13 01 +14
Oct.	–	–	–	13 63+13

Liverpool, 17th May, 1921

May	–	–	–	7 85-9
July	–	–	–	8 17-6
Oct.	–	–	–	8 48-4
Jan	–	–	–	8 64-2

London, 17th May, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	–	1/3 1/2	Dull
Bar Silver Spot..	–	33 3/4	Quiet
Bar Gold	–	102/11	Quiet

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 14th May, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		22.000
" Exports to Great Britain		2.000
" " to Comment		4.000
Futures at New York	May	12 30–10
	July	12 71— 6
	Oct	13 27— 6
Spot Cotton at New York		12.55–10
" " Orleans		11.88–12
Tone of Spot Cotton:—		
Future at New Orleans—	July	12.40–10
	Oct.	12 92—13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality.)		6.15–16
Demand Bills		3 99 87
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined.		99.1 4
Do. Foreign		593/4

JAVA SUGRA.

London, 17th May, 1921

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcuttta June, Sellers	—26/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	—26/0
Fine White Java, C & F Karachi June-July, Sellers	—26/3

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay May 18.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 322 and soon after advanced to Rs. 324. It then declined to Rs. 321 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 320. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 322 and after touching Rs. 320 closed at Rs. 321.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady and the off-take was nominal About 2000 Bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 3/16
Bank Demand	1-3 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 11/32
For. Demand	279
American Dollars	397
Hongkong Dollars	198
Shanghai	263 1/2
Japan	189 1/2
Singapore	183

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 18th May, 1921

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,	...	303
"	July/August,	...	321 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May,	...	220
" "	July,	...	231
Fine Oomra	May,	...	260 1/2
"	July,	...	277 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May,	...	300
" " "	July-Aug.	...	320
Fully Good Bengal	May,	...	220
" " "	July,	...	230
Fine Oomra's	May,	...	258
" "	July,	...	274

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
" Punjab	247	232	217
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	272	262	247
M.G. Central P. No. 1	307	297	282
M.G. Central P. No. 2	292	282	267
M.G. Broach	320	300	385
Southerns..	345	335	320

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

18th May, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	85	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	85	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	89	0	0

COPPER RATES.

18th May, 1921.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	92	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	101	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	101	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	101	0	0
Do.	2	95	0	0
Japaneas Copper Bars		25	0	0
Panch taka Joint		55	0	0
Copper English Bars		36	0	0
Brass-Bars		54	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 17th May, 1921.

Cotton	14768	Bales
Wheat	21240	Cwts
Linseed	25	"
Rape, etc.	110	"
Gingellyseed	1240	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	520	"
Castorseed	585	"
Rice	55328	"
Myrabollams	2586	"
Cottonseed	6499	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2437	"
Juwar	749	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	490	"
Bajra	2322	"
Coal	1176	Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 p. m. 18th May, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	71	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	48	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready.	41	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	7	0
Wheat June-July	–		
Wheat Sept.	9	14	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	–		
Linseed May	14	15	0
Linseed Sept.	15	8	0
Linseed Dec.	–		
Rapeseed April-May	–		
Rapeseed June-July	–		
Teelseed Gajar 85 15 Dec. Jan.	–		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	–		
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	–		
Wheat June-July	–		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	–		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	–		
Linseed Sept.	–		
Linseed Dec.	–		

COLOURS-MARKET.

May 18.

The quotations are as under:—
Alizarine I. P. 20 per cent. 180/200.
Sulphur Black G.S.X 2-12-0
Sulphur Green Double Conc. 7-0-0.
Sulphur Black B. C. 2-12-0.
Sulphur Yellow, 3-4-0.
Rhodamine 10-0-0.
Auramine 7/-9/.
Magenta xlb. 18.
Cripephenine 5.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

May 18.

S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Khosrou, McCraith, Aden.
S S Severe, Marantolli, Venice.
S S Amatonga, James, Perim.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Hwah Ting, Olsen, Hongkong.
S S Coconada, Cook, Busreh.
S S Wararvala, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Warina, Adams, Busreh.
S S Querimba, Thompson, Rangoon.
S S City of Genoa, Haughton, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kilindini for Alleppy.
Steamer Saigon Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Severe, for Trieste
Steamer Clan Macvicar for Antwerp.
Steamer Shuja for Jeddah.
Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.
Steamer Nurani for Jeddah.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 395 passengers.

S S Khosrou:—The I M Company's steamer Khosrou, 2422 tons, Captain W. DMc Craith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Severe:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Severe, 4441 tons, Captain G. Marantolli, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo and 70 passengers.

S S Hwah Sing:—The A Nimazi's steamer Hwah Sing, 2657 tons, Captain A Alsen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S City of Genoa:—The City Line steamer City of Genoa, 4015 tons, Captain W. J. Haughton, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Coconada: The B I S N Company's steamer Coconada, 2161 tons, Captain G T Cook, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Warawala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warawala, 1343 tons, Captain E. Hitchings, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Buereh, with a general cargo.

S S Warina:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warina, 1874 tons, Captain J. Adams, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

May 18.

S S Calidonia for London:—37 cwt. fishmaws, H A Abdoorsatar and Co. 105 cwt. chutney, F. Nowrojee and Co.

S S Chanda for Hull:—4000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Chanda for Dunkirk:—200 cwt muslor seed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S City of Genoa for Liverpool:—2502 cwt myrabollams, G Karsondas; 225 cwt groundnut cake meal, Kulkarni Lele and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Clan Macvicar for Marseilles:—1000 tons maganese ore, Turner Morrison Co.

S S Ridderkirk for Antwerp:—16 casks salted casing, Ad. Meyer and Co.;

S S Ridderkirk for Rotterdam:—6005 cwt. myrabollams, D Bhicajee and Co.

S S Ridderkirk for Ghent:—20 bales cotton Vardhaman Bros.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.; 385 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.; 55 bales coton, Vardhaman Bros.; 175 bales sardine oil, B Sitaram and Co. 1000 cwt. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

S S Trever for Trieste:—655 bales cotton, K M Nathoo and Co.; 770 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.; 55 bales cotton Khimjee Vishram and Co.

S S Trever for Venice:—300 bales coton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Khimjee Vishram and Co.

S S Amatonga for Dunkirk:—1200 tons manganese ore, Central I Minning Co.

S S Amatonga for Port Said:—60000 cwt. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—135 cwt gum Arabic, A C Patel and Co.

S S Hwahtsoing for Hongkong:—62 cwt. gum obbanum, M Jafferbhoy.

S S Kashu Maru for Moji:—35 cwt. cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kashu Maru for Yakoachi:—11 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Yakohama K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Yakohama:—400 bales cotton, Yakohama K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—68 bales cotton, N V Dossa and Co.; 2947 bales cotten, N M K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T Morarjee and Co.

S S Jeypore for Yakohama:—400 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai;—1000 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

S S Tottari Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Shamjee Hemraj; 3500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 32 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.; 100 bales cotton. Tulsidas Morarjee.

S S Tottari Maru for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton twist. E D Sassoon and Co.

IMPORT.

May 18.

S S Sturnfels from Hamburg. Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—100 crates soda-water bottles, 247 bales paper, 8 cases padlock, 127 cases glassware, 230 bags broken tiles, 90 cases wine, 100 cases spirit, 100 cases states, 3000 bags sugar, 550 drums bleaching powder, 100 drums, sodium sulphide.

S S Dux from Bangkok and Co. Agents Forbes F Campbell and Co.:—1821 pieced teak squares, 622 bdles teak plank, 67276 pieces teak scantling 11970 bdles teak scantling, 4 bdles silk,

S S Ahmedi from Basra. Agents East India S N Co.:—16 tons specie, 160 bdles specie 28 parcel specie, 894 bags raisins, 200 bags dry dates, 41 bags attari, 20 bdles attari, 10 bdles skin, 26 bags almond, 37 bdles wool, 30 bales cotton.

S S Myevally from Calcutta. Agents Bird and Co.:—5640 tons coal.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	"	1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	49,99,000
RESERVE FUND	"	20,00,000
DEPOSITS (31-12.20)	"	10,93,81,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500- from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS—for Rs. 5,000- and over are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application,

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Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

INCOME-TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly enlighten me as to the following question relating to Income tax?

I find that some of the companies incorporated under the Indian Companies Act declare dividends and direct their payment after deduction of income tax and some do so free of income tax, stating that income tax on the profits of the company will be paid to the Collector by the company and the counterparts of the Dividend Warrants will be accepted by him as vouchers while refund is asked for. Now when a shareholder has to apply for a refund he has to mention his income of shares under Part II in order that the pies of refund on that total may be refunded. The question then arises what is the proper amount of income to be mentioned here. Is the amount received by him after deduction of income tax his income or that sum plus the amount of income tax deducted? If he states the former, a shareholder whose income is less than Rs. 2,000 a year would still remain charged with some income-tax. By way of illustration. I may mention that a company earning a profit of Rs. 12,000 pays Rs. 1,000 as income-tax at 1o pies a rupee and pays Rs. 11,000 to shareholders. If these shareholders have to apply for a refund and if they state their income as Rs. 11,000 they would not get the whole paid by the company on their behalf, for, 16 pies on Rs. 11,000 would not amount to Rs. 1,000. If they mention their income as Rs. 11,000 plus Rs. 1,000 added at 16 pies a rupee they would certainly get the whole deducted but would they not be charged with having made a false statement, especially in those cases where companies declare their dividend free of income-tax and make no mention of amounts payable to shareholders in the first instance without such deduction?—Yours, etc.

D. J. D.

NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to the article of "National Architecture" in your well famed paper and I earnestly support that article. It is a matter of great that the Government is going to bring in full force the Bombay Development Scheme but it is really useless without good and experienced Architects.

The portfolio of Education lies in the hands of Mr. Pranjpye and we regret that yet nothing has been done to improve the status and standard of the Architectural students. This is the time when they should be educated in their own Indian ideals which is neglected by the School Authority. That does Bombay represent if a stranger were to pass through any of this streets such as Hornby Road Sleater Road and may such others! Piles of building mass on "western style"! Should an Indian try to build in its own national style or not is a question? I think he ought to rather he must. Well we should not abandon at all the western style but on the contrary we should learn from it good points and put into practice.

Really time has now approached when the eyes of the Indians whether Hindoo, Mahomedan or Parsee be directed straight to this fact. I earnestly hope that a part of the scheme should be so laid out that it should represent a European, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee Colonies and I am sure it would surely give greatest beauty to the first City of India.

So many movements have been carried out at present which have more or less not brought good results but I am sure and I do agree with "National Architecture" that it is such a simple such an economical such a beautiful and splendid movement that if a single Architect cared to pick up in his mind he will certainly bring for him creditable result.

I hope the Government itself might do something in the matter. When such a good opportunity of beautifying Bombay has occurred why not take advantage of the same and advance in the first place the education of Indians in Art Schools on the lines of Indian ideals.—Yours, etc.

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COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am one of those, who fully sympathise with and appreciate the propaganda of National Education advocated by Mahatma Gandhi. But I think that for the complete success of this ideal, along with religious and literary education, provision ought to be made for comprehensive and well-considered schemes of scientific, industrial and technical education. National Education ought to equip each boy or girl with a practical knowledge of at least one art or industry, so that the student may be in a position to lead an independent life. I have prepared a list of nearly 65 industries or handicrafts which can be introduced in schools or colleges alongside with literary training can be taught in a Polytechnic Institute or through the medium of separate schools devoted to each of the subjects mentioned in this list. I have enclosed herewith a copy of the same with a request that you will kindly publish it in your esteemed paper for the benefit of the general public.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. SANT,
Ex-Assistant Secretary,
Industrial Conference.

Bombay, May 10.

List of Home or Cottage industries which can be started with small capital or can be taught to students in schools prepared by Mr. M. B. Sant:—

(1) Making of socks, frocks, etc., with the aid of hosiery machines. (2) Handkerchief of different designs. (3) Pickles, preserved provisions and other articles of food. (4) Neck-ties and collars. (5) Toys of paper, rags and clay. (6) Dyeing of yarn. (7) Cloth buttons. (8) Paper or card-board boxes. (9) Fret-work in wood with the aid of a fretting machine. (10) Sugar confectionery, james. etc. (11) Cigarettes and bidis. (12) Bricks and tiles. (13) Fans of paper, silk, etc. (14) Paper and cloth flowers. (15) Wire work (different articles of household use from iron, copper or brass wire). (16) Block printing. (17) Calico printing. (18) Bread, biscuits and other bakery supplies. (19) Silk-worm rearing. (20) Rope-making. (21) Extraction of Aloe and other fibres. (22) Paper flags, festoons and other articles. (23) Mats and santranjis. (24) Cane-work. (25) Bamboo work. (26) Furniture making. (27) Lathe work in metal and wood. (28) Extraction of plantain fibre. (29) Glass making. (30) Bangle making. (31) Handloom weaving. (32) Hand-spinning by charkha. (33) Glass bead curtains and other fancy work. (34) Brush making. (35) Pottery and earthenware. (36) Leather articles. (37) Cutlery, penknives, etc. (38) Boot-polishes. (39) Patent medicines. (40) Wood varnish and Enamel manufactures. (41) Toilet preparations. (42) Sand paper. (43) Pin-cushions. (44) Paper tags, fasteners, (45) Envelopes. (46) Signboard painting. (47) Electro-plating. (48) Painting and drawing. (49) Nawar (cotton tape) weaving. (50) Tailoring and other needle work. (51) Manufacture of nibs and pens. (52) Braiding work. (53) Printer's and compositor's work. (54) Book-binding. (55) Shell-buttons. (56) Metal-stumping work. (57) Engraving in gun-metal. (58) Clock-repairing. (59) Motor driving and repairs. (60) Fitter's work. (61) House-painting and decoration. (62) Stone carving and cutting. (63) Embossing on paper. (64) Embroidery and lace making. (65) Soap making.

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(Continued from column 4.)

take it no preference will be given to any special nationality in granting concessions? Lieutenant-Colonel Amery.—Yes, I think so.—House of Commons.

Turks and Greeks leaving Australia.

Melbourne, April 3.—Many young Greeks are leaving Australia for Greece "to help King Constantine to capture Constantinople." Turks are also leaving here for home to fight for the Fatherland.—Reuter.—"Times."

Italo-Kemalist Agreement.

The British Ambassador at Rome has, I gather, been definitely instructed to request once more of the Italian Government the full text of the recent Agreement between Count Sforza and Bekir Sami Bey, or, at any rate, an explanation of how it came about that the summary previously furnished him by the Consulta did not contain the political clause published in Paris. According to this clause, Count Sforza has promised the retrocession of Smyrna and Thrace to Turkey. This promise derives corroboration from Bekir Sami's amazing declaration at Constantinople to the effect that Greece is no longer the mandatory of the Entent in both vilayets. How close are Rome and Angora may be gauged from the fact that Bekir Sami has travelled on an Italian destroyer leader, has stayed with the Italian High Commissioner at the Golden Horn, and is Italy's nominee for the post of Grand Vizier in succession to Tewfik Pasha. Italy wants the Sultan-Caliph to leave Constantinople—where British influence is too strong—and place himself under Kemalist protection in Asia Minor.—"Glasgow Herald," April 18, 1921.

TURKISH NEWS ITEMS.

TURCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

We give below several Turkish news items of importance, published in the English papers:—

The "Temps" to-night publishes the following summary of the Turco-Italian agreement concluded in London between Count Sforza and Bekir Sami Bey during the Conference:—

1. The Governments of Rome and Angora look forward to Turco-Italian economic collaboration, with the right of priority for the economic concessions to be granted by the State in the Sanjaks of Adalia, Mougla, Bourdour, Sparta, and in a part of the Sanjaks of Afium, Karahissar, and Koutahia, which will be delimited when the final agreement is reached, as well as in the mining districts of Heraclea, in so far as the said concessions are not granted directly by the Turkish Government to Ottoman subjects with the help of national capital.

2. When the concessions imply a privilege or a monopoly they will be exploited by companies constituted according to Turkish law.

3. Turkish capital will be associated, as far as possible, with Italian capital; Turkish participation can amount to 50 per cent. of the whole capital.

4. The Italian Government undertakes to support among its Allies all the demands of the Turkish delegation regarding the treaty of peace, and particularly the restitution of Smyrna and Thrace to Turkey.

5. This section deals with the withdrawal of the Italian troops still in Turkish territory.

6. The preceding dispositions will be put into force in virtue of a convention to be concluded by the two contracting parties immediately a peace assuring a possible and independent existence to Turkey has been concluded and accepted by her.

An outline of the Franco-Turkish agreement, likewise concluded in London during the Conference, was contained in my telegram published in the "Daily Telegraph" of March 18. A comparison of the terms indicates that the conditions of economic co-operation by France and Italy with Turkey each in the zone alloted to it under the tripartite agreement are identical. Politically, however, Italy has gone further than France, inasmuch as she has given her word to support with all her influence Turkish claims to Thrace and Smyrna. Although signed on March 9 in London, and with the knowledge of all the world, it was only quite recently that the text of the Franco-Turkish agreement was officially communicated to the British Government, and at the express request of the latter. A similar request is believed to have been made at Rome by the British Foreign Office for information about the Turco-Italian agreement.

A message published by the newspaper "Information," and sent from Adana on March 21, says that there is reluctance on the part of the French military administration to withdraw from Cilicia. The correspondent states that two days previously the line to Mersina had been cut, as well as the line running East. It is added that the French General Dulieux had proceeded to Beviut in order to insist upon the necessity of maintaining a division in Cilicia if order was to be preserved. M. Sadarsuchi Uchida, formerly Japanese Minister at Stockholm, is due to leave Marseilles to-day for Constantinople, where he will fill the post of first Japanese Ambassador to Turkey. It is said to be the intention of Japan to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Turkish Government.—"Daily Telegraph," April 13, 1921.

Armenia gees Red again.

I learn from a good Armenian source that Erivan was again captured by a mixed Red Russo-Georgian and Turkish force on April 2, and that the remnant of the Armenian Army is now in the Zangezur, which is the only portion of the Armenian State which has not yet been occupied by its enemies.—"Times," April 14, 1921.

Turkish Preparations.

The Minister for National Defence at Angora has asked the Assembly for a credit of £30,000,000 (Turkish) for army uniforms and equipment, and another credit of £25,000,000 (Turkish) for various military expenses. These sums were immediately granted. The Kemalist Government, with the assent of the National Assembly of Angora, has doubled all the taxes, including that for exemption from military service paid by the Christian population. A law has also been passed calling up for service all the university and college graduates of the last ten classes. They are to receive five weeks hurried training and then to be sent to the front as officers. The national Turkish gendarmerie has also been incorporated in the army of Mustapha Kemal, and, according to reports from Constantinople, this might supply an additional contingent of 24,000 men.

A delegate of the Kemalist Government, who has arrived in Constantinople, declares that the Turkish population in the region occupied by the Kemalists is following the progress of the military operations with great anxiety. In general, the Turks express their confidence in the Kemalist army. The Kemalist Government has called to the army all men up to the age of 42, and they expect to obtain from 50,000 to 55,000 men from the reserves. Mustapha Kemal would like to withdraw all his troops from the Caucasian and Armenian fronts, but is afraid to do so for fear of being attacked by the Georgian and Armenian bands. He has, however, transferred considerable artillery from that front, including eight field batteries and six batteries of field howitzers.—"Daily Telegraph," April 13, 1921.

British Goods Boycotted.

The Constantinople papers publish a report from Angora to the effect that the Kemalist Government has proclaimed a strict boycott against all British goods in the region under their control. The British High Commissioner, General Harington, is stated to have called the attention of the Sublime Porte, which, since the Greek offensive, has openly taken sides with the Kemalists, to the matter, and requested an immediate abandonment of the boycott. The delegation of Kemalists established at Constantinople is stated to be very busy recruiting volunteers for the Kemalist army. The Turkish papers in Constantinople continue to publish vehement appeals to the Porte to proclaim a general mobilisation, saying that the Kemalists are patriots who are defending Turkish independence. The British Military Governor of Constantinople has issued a proclamation declaring the obligation of all armed inhabitants to give up their weapons, and stating that every armed attack on Allied troops it punishable with death.—"Daily Telegraph," April 13, 1921.

Brusa Surrounded.

According to information from a private source, Brusa is almost encircled by the Kemalists. Kemalist aircraft flew over the town dropping manifestoes informing the commander of the troops of occupation that any hostile action against the Mussulmans of the town will only bring about reprisals upon Greek prisoners who are in the hands of the Kemalists.—"Daily Telegraph," April 13, 1921.

Turks near Constantinople.

Fighting between Greeks and Turks has started in the region of Ismid. The town is crowded with Christian refugees. The armoured cruiser Averoff has landed infantry patrols.—"Daily Express," April 14, 1921.

Asia Minor Roused.

The whole of Anatolia has been housed to an extraordinary pitch of enthusiasm by the recent victory, and volunteers and subscriptions are pouring in in a continual stream, even women offering their services.—"Daily Express," April 13, 1921.

British Colonel's "Sacrifice".

The death in action of a British colonel fighting for the Greeks is reported by an Athens newspaper.

This journal, the "Kathimerini" (quoted in a Reuter cable), states that this officer took over the command of the 6th Company of the 4th Regiment when the Greek commanding officer was killed. The British colonel is said to have led his men to the attack and to have been killed by a bullet wound in the stomach.—"Evening Standard," April 5, 1921.

Womenin Turkish Army.

It is stated that the famous Turkish authoress, Halid Edib, who, eighteen months ago, joined the Kemalist movement after the occupation of Smyrna by the Greeks, and who was appointed by Mustapha Kemal, Minister of Public Instruction in his Nationalist Cabinet, is going about inciting Turkish women everywhere to give their support to the Kemalists, and encouraging the men to join the army. The Kemalists, under her direction, are also organising several battalions of Turkish women, who will be incorporated in the army and will take over administrative work at each army base.

The Oldest Man in the World.

In the suburb of Tophane of Constantinople there lives what must be the oldest man in the world, if there is any truth in the claims of those who know his history. This is Torah, a Kurd, who is reputed to have been born 150 years ago. Far back, almost beyond living memory, Torah, as an old man, used to be a hamal, or porter, but he retired from hard work seventy or eighty years ago, and has been supported ever since by public bounty. The Turkish Senate last year voted a special allowance to this hypercentenarian. If reports in the local Press can be believed, Torah, although infirm, is by no means worn out, and betrays an astonishing appetite for sweetmeats. His memory, however, is not foo reliable, and he is apt to get confused among the centuries which his life has spanned.—"Westminster Gazette," April 15, 1921.

Constantinople and Egypt.

In the House of Commons yesterday Commander Young (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), informed Mr. Lambert (L., South Molton) that the approximate estimated cost of the various services in connection with the occupation of Constantinople and Egypt for the coming financial year was as follows:—Constantinople: Army Services, £3,000,000; Air Services, £40,000; Services falling on the Foreign Office Vote, £10,000. Egypt: Army Services, £5,000,000; Air Services. £1,376,000.—"Daily Telegraph," April 14, 1921.

King of Mesopotamia

It is believed among the Arabs who are in touch with the Amir Abdullah, says a "Times" telegram, per the Press Association from Jerusalem, that the latter has given guarantees to the British authorities in Palestine that he will not use Trans-Jordania as a base for attacks upon the French. The object of the meeting of the Emir Feisul with his father is to lay before the latter certain British proposals which the Arabs believe include the offer of the Crown of Mesopotamia to Feisul.—"Sheffield Telegraph," April 5, 1921.

Concessions in Palestine

Lieut.-Col. Amery, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, C.U.), replying for the Colonial Office to Mr. Leonard Lyle (Stratford, C.U.), said that no concessions for development work of any sort had yet been granted in Palestine. Owing to the long delay which had occurred in the ratification of the Treaty of Sevres and the urgent need for fostering the economic development of Palestine, the Secretary of State for the Colonies was considering, in consultation with His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine, the adoption of a new policy whereby applications for concessions for constructional development and schemes providing for the employment of labour might be granted by the Palestine Administration, provided that (1) the terms of the draft mandate for Palestine were strictly observed, and (2) that the concessions were not in conflict with any existing concessions which it might be necessary to deal with under Article 311 of the Treaty of Sevres. No modification of the decision not to grant concessions for working and prospecting for minerals and oils pending the entry into force of the Treaty of Sevres was at present proposed. Mr. Lambert (South Molton, L).—When are we likely to have the policy adumbrated by the Secretary for the Colonies presented to the House? Lieutenant Colonel Amery.—I hope he will be back in this country on Wednesday, and I have no doubt he will wish to bring the results of his journey before the House at the earliest possible moment, after having communicated with the Cabinet. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy (Hull, Central, L.).—May we

(Continued in column 5.)

HOW HE WILL DETERMINE "JEHAD".

WITH THE HELP OF COMMON SENSE.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S INTERVIEW WITH "LEADER".

A representative of the "Leader" interviewed Mr. Mahomed Ali at Allahabad on the 10th instant. Mr. Mahomed Ali gave him a copy of the report of the interview he (Mr. Mahomed Ali) had with a representative of "The Independent". After having read the report aloud the representative of the "Leader" asked supplementary questions which are given below together with Mr. Mahomed Ali's answers to them:—

Q.—It is not quite clear from the interview read out by me as to what your attitude will be towards those members of the Hindu community who not only do not assist you in the eventuality of a Jahad but, on the other hand, assist the Government? Will you please enlighten me on this point?

A.—My attitude will depend upon the attitude of those Hindus themselves. If they shoot me I will shoot them.

Q.—I cannot say if they will shoot you but they will actively assist the Government against the invaders.

A.—You mean, assist the Government when the Mussalmans fight against the enemies of Islam.

Q.—Yes.

A.—Then you may expect the use of force against them also. Force against force.

Q.—They will be treated as enemies?

A.—Yes, just as the Arabs and other Muslims treated their own co-religionists from India who fought on behalf of the British Government in Mesopotamia and elsewhere.

HOW HE WILL DETERMINE JEHAD.

Q.—How will you determine, Mr. Mohamed Ali, that a real Jehad has been proclaimed or how will you distinguish between an invasion for the purpose of punishing the Government or of conquering the country?

A.—I ask the "Leader" itself to frame a rational formula and I am prepared to consider it. I have no mathemetical formula or acid test beyond the criterion of common sense. .. I shall not go merely on *the ipse dixit* of anyone but use all my intelligence to come to a correct decision. I will consult Mahatma Gandhi and other Hindu leaders working with me and I will not easily differ from their judgment.

Q.—You will entirely depend upon Mahatmaji?

A.—I can give no such undertaking in a matter of conscience but at the same time it is not likely that I will differ from Mahatmaji. It will be a complicated affair and no formula can be framed beforehand. I will ask my Hindu fellow countrymen to find it out for themselves. We would send a Hindu Muslim deputation if Government would allow consisting of Mahatmaji and others. These are not things to be summed up in arithmatical mechanical formula. It will not be an easy Judgment. As practical men of affairs we shall use our Judgment and common sense to the best of our powers to arrive at a correct decision. If any man can prepare in advance a formula or chemical reagent as a test by which this question can be decided, I am prepared to consider it. We will do our best not to disagree with our Hindu brethren. My complaint is that our Hindu friends do not all-carefully study questions of foreign politics, otherwise they would know that no Muslim power at present would dream of attacking its neighbour. It is enough if it is just able to pull through this crisis; not even the Bolsheviks are in such a position. So far as I can make out they do not want to subjugate India but only want to save the prolotariat dictatorship in Russia from capitalist England.

THE STORY OF AFGHAN SPY.

Q.—I have one more question to ask you about your denial of the story published by Swami Shraddhanand. Have you denied merely the giving of a letter or even the alleged envoy's visit to you?

A.—I have denied the entire story which is utterly unfounded. No one ever came to me with that purpose and I ask my Hindu friends to believe me.

Q.—Permit me to ask Mr. Shaukat Ali also whether he ever received any such envoy.

A.—(Mr. Shaukat Ali)—Hundreds of people come and see me and for all sorts of purposes. Can you give the month and year?

Q.—I know nothing about it. I put the question to you because the spy is alleged to have visited the Ali brothers.

A.—The whole story is absurd. Why should the spy not have come to me first instead of being directed to us through the channel of Malaviyaji and Mahatmaji? I meet the Afghan envoy at Delhi so often and give him money for the Muhajirin. Why could not the Amir's regular envoy have asked me all this instead of a spy coming to us through Malaviyaji and Mahatmaji; I have not received any spy as is alleged in the story.

Mr. Mohamed Ali.—From the time of our internment Government has been trying to injure our reputation and I expect every fair-minded person to insist on the Government clearing up the matter so that it may stand exposed before the country. I asked Mr. Montagu when in England to publish all that the Government had against us but though I wrote this letter to him (of which I give you a copy) about a year ago, I have still received no reply except that the Government of India had been referred to and Mr. Montagu was considering the matter.

Q.—You have left out Mahatma Gandhi and Malaviyaji.

A.—I understand Mahatmaji has already written a letter to the "Independent" contradicting the stery and whether Malaviyaji does or does not, it is the duty of the Government to clear up the matter. I cannot conceive of any such political reasons standing in the way of our trial as have been referred to in a letter by a correspondent of the "Leader". Let me tell you one thing more. The "Leader" has praised Swami Suradhanand for saying that Swaraj obtained with the help of a neighbour is worse than hell. I claim equal credit for those sentiments. I believe with the Persian poet.

(It is tantamount to suffering the tortures of hell to go to heaven with the assistance of a neighbour.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, MAY 20.
Auction Sale of Old Sailors Home, Carnac Road, 4 p.m.
The Apollo Mills Ltd.; Extraordinary General Meeting, 375 Hornby Road, 5 p.m.
The Madras United Spg., and Wvg., Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 303, Hornby Road, 4-10 p.m.
The Premier Mills Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 137, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Tymeric via Dhanushkodi and Colombo close at 6.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, MAY 21.
The s.s. "Morea" with outward mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, L. Marquis and other places in S. Africa etc., per the "Kargola" close at 9 a.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Delta" with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. 'Dunera' will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the City on Tuesday was 148 as compared to 125 and 211 on the corresponding days of last year and of 1919. Plague was responsible for 9 attacks and 5 deaths and Small-pox for 1 attack and 1 death. Cholera was absent.

HANDICAP TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT BAG

Under the auspices of the "Kridebhuvan" (the local Gymkhana), Tennis (Singles) Tournaments were held during the last week. There were 16 entries in all, which is a good number considering the smallness of Tennis players in this town. Great enthusiasm prevailed and some of the matches were excellent game. The final came off on the 12th instant and the Championship Cup was carried away by Major J. B. Vaidya.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS & MAHATMA GANDHI.

A correspondent writes:—Mahatma Gandhiji, Sarojini Naidu and other leaders will arrive at Matunga on the 29th instant. A mass meeting has been arranged at the Piroj Villa near the Station. Preparations are being made to decorate Bazar Street and compound. Donations for the Tilak Swaraj Fund are being collected by Mr. Velji Lukhamsi and Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey at Matunga, Vadala, Khada, Naigaum Road, Cutchee Kacheri and other villages. The Agris and Koli Residents are expected —to attend the meeting in large numbers. Special accommodation is arranged for ladies. Residents of Matunga (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) are requested to join the function. All those who desire to volunteer their services are requested to see Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nansey.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th May 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Rawalpindi. Humidity is in defect except at Multan. Day temperature is 6 deg. to 12 deg. higher than usual. Night temperature is 6 deg. to 14 deg. above normal. Ambala reports a maximum temperature of 116 deg. humidity remains in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is also higher than usual, the excess above normal amounting to 15 deg. at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana and in excess in Sind. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature remain nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature remain nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in east Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Nizamabad. Day temperature is higher than usual in east Hyderabad; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained dry except at Cochin which reports 0.61" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the Peninsula and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces and Gujarat and in lower Sind and the extreme north of the Punjab. Temperature remains considerably higher than usual in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The sea is rough at Colombo and moderate at Trivandrum

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable except likely in Malabar where a few falls of rain are likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th May 1921.

General rain has fallen on the Tennasserim Coast and local rain in the Bay islands and Bengal and South East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair three-quarters of an inch; Victoria Point two; Rangoon one; Maymyo, Sibsagar one and a half; Dibrugarh, Tezpur two; Silchar one; Cherrapunji fourteen; and Salem one and a half.

A feeble western disturbance is giving cloud in Kashmir.

Temperature is high from the North West Frontier Province to Bengal.

LATE MR. BHUPATRAI T. VAISHNAV

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Bhupatrai Trikamji Vaishnav of Junagadh, which took place at Bhuj, on Tuesday last. He was a prominent citizen of Junagadh and was well known in Kathiawar as the Chief State Representative of the Junagadh State in the Rajkot Agency for a very long time. Since then he was appointed the Dewan of Wadhwan State and thence he was taken up by His Highness the Maharao of Cutch with whom he worked till he breathed his last. He was a Trustee of the Junagadh Nagpur Nirashrit Fund and his services were very useful and valuable to the community as such. Mr. Bhupatrai was a man of great ability and statesmanship and in him not only his community but Kathiawar has lost an able and a distinguished citizen. He leaves behind him a widow and six sons, also a great number of friends to mourn his loss.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ANOTHER DACOITS CONFESSIONS.

BURYING OF ORNAMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. C. N. Atmaye, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon resumed the hearing of the trial of the twenty seven persons charged with committing a series of dacoities in different parts of the Bombay Presidency last year. Mr. S. G. Velinkar conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Shetya Chima, the second approver deposed that he was about twenty-five years old, worked as a coolie. All the accused were related to each other and he knew all of them. In the Moglai, he passed off as Mokli some years ago. They, then, went to the Berars where they passed off as diggers of earth. Thereafter, they went to Nagpur, Akola and Murtizapur, while in Akola, they, as a gang, committed theft. He and fourteen others were arrested and sentenced to three years, some to seven years and the rest to two years. They went to Bhusaval, after coming out of gaol. The gang, then consisted of twenty-five men.

Continuing, he stated that when they went to commit dacoities, they were from to 27 in number (all males). They tied their heads with cloth of a colour which was very difficult to distinguish. Whenever they set on their journey, they carried lathis (sticks) in their hands. Two of them, before committing a dacoity, did the work of a spy. The "rangatics" were entitled to an extra share in the booty, while the rest got an equal share each. At the time of dividing the stolen property, they made use of scales, (the trajiva) clippers, and nut-crackers They, then, broke up the ornaments, weighed them and distributed several pieces of them among themselves. Thereafter, each dacoit quickly melted his ornaments and disposed of them and spent the proceeds in eating and drinking. They were in the habit of burying their stolen property near a well. But that practice was not followed by them in this city. They generally buried the ornaments near bullock stables. They were in the habit of sending the communication by their women and, at times, by their children.

1 HOUR'S FREE MOTOR TRIP.

BOUND OVER FOR 1 YEAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Thacker, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Baba Baloo and Dhondiram Laxuman, two motor drivers in the employ of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company were charged with the theft of a motor car valued at Rs. 3,500 belonging to Mr. H. G. Henley from the Wellington Mews.

The facts of the case are that on the 15th instant at about 5-15 p.m. he arrived at the Garage and noticed his car in a dirty condition. On examining the car he also found that 10 gallons of petrol was short, and that the car was chucked out at 2-40 p.m. and it was in at 3-30 p.m. He never made use of the car during that period, nor had he authorized any one to do so.

Maisaya Narsaya, a motor driver in the employ of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company deposed that his car was also garaged at the Wellington Mews. He further stated that accused No. 1 came to the Garage at 2 p.m. on the 15th of May and immediately took out the complainant's car and drove away. They came back to the Garage after two hours.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty, while accused No. 2, in pleading not guilty, stated that he went with the first accused for his meals and had no knowledge that the accused No. 1 had not been authorised to take away the motor car.

His Worship convicted the accused No. and stated that the accused No. 2 quite abetted in the offence. They had only committed a technical offence, as the car was afterwards recovered. He, therefore, sentenced each of the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for the period of one year.

THEFT OF A MOTOR CAR.

2 MONTHS FOR A DRIVER

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Thacker, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gunder charged one Rama Babaji, a motor driver, with the theft of a motor car No. 2056 valued at Rs. 60-0 belonging to one Mr. Jeoffrey William Dawson, Publicity Superintendent, G. I. P. Rly residing at Wodehouse Road, Colaba.

The complainant's story was that the accused once was a motor-driver under his employ. On the 11th instant at 1-30 p.m. when he went downstairs for lunch, he found his present driver not with the car. He, thereafter, drove the car home and on reaching there, left it outside and went in. After lunch, he found his car missing. He at once reported the matter to the police. On returning to his office, he found his present driver there, who afterwards accompanied him to the Police Station. Thereupon, he received an anonymous letter, which he showed to the Police the same morning. In consequence of that letter, he went to Andheri, where he found his car on the road. He found the lamp and the horn of the car valued at Rs. 250 missing.

Sheikh Mohamed Sheikh Piraji, a motor cleaner in the employ of Mr McIntosh deposed that the accused came to know him on the 11th instant. He saw him in the complainant's motor car standing near his (complainant's) bungalow, Wodehouse Road. He went up to the accused and asked him where the present driver—Ismail—had gone to. He, then, replied that he had gone on leave and kept him as a substitute for four days. Thereafter, next morning he went to the complainant and informed him what he had seen the previous day.

The accused in pleading not guilty said that he did not take away the complainant's motor car as alleged and knew nothing about it. Ismail informed him about it in the evening and so he came to know of it. He was not on amicical terms with Shaik Mohamad Shaikh Piraji.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to two months' simple imprisonment.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF RS 4000.

A sentence of a fine of Rs. 500 and a day's simple imprisonment or in the alternative three months' hard labour, was passed on one Fagmal Hassamal, a young Sindhi who was charged by Sub-Inspector Somji with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 4,000, at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. F. Oliveira.

Some time ago, the accused was deputed to Bombay by Nerumal Nabhandas, a grocer in Karachi, to make some purchases here on his behalf. While sending him to Bombay, the complainant furnished the accused with the necessary cash. But, inspite of that the accused a few days after his arrival in Bombay wired for a further sum of Rs. 2,000, which gave rise to suspicion in the mind of the complainant who personally came down to Bombay and on examining the books discovered that the accused had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 4000. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted.

Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, defended the accused.

INDIAN ENGINEERS NOT WANTED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The anticipations of Indian technical world after the reports of the Public Service Commission and Industrial Commission were published were one of expectancy and hope—the dawn of a New Era, the participation of Indians in the economic and industrial development of their Motherland. How far this is going to be materialised against the strong opposition of vested interests is still to be seen. After 1906, young Indians went abroad and paid greater attention to technical and scientific education and experience, but most of us, when we return home, find a dead barrier—a secret compact of vested interests against Indian technical and scientific men.

My own story—the story of an Indian Engineer—which is similar to hundreds of other cases, will illustrate how Indian technical men are mere pariahs in our own country and, how we have no chance to prove our merit and ability and to create the sphere of engineering atmosphere amongst Indians. Our disappointment and helplessness are still the greater when such things happen and are countenanced by companies which are managed by an Indian Board of Directors and whose capital is mostly Indian money.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. is an Indian concern. Most of its Directors are Indians. The public will be surprised to learn there is not a single Indian Engineer amongst its executive officers. There are about 36 officers and if we are to be guided by the deliberations of the Public Services Commission in the Government scale, half the executive officers should be Indian. Being an Indian Company we should say greater—most of its executive officials should be Indians. The Indian Directors have to justify their position before the Indian public. What steps have they taken against this exploitation of Indian brain and depriving them of their legitimate rights to develope scientific atmosphere and culture amongst themselves? We understand also some of these Directors are public men of India who show a fight for India's interests. Why are they not alive to this practical bar on Indian talents?

I managed to get into the Executive Staff of the B. E. S. & T Co. Ltd. partly by my European education and mostly through the kind intervention of two Indian Directors. Some of these posts were advertised in England but in England whenever any of my friends or I myself tried for one of them we were either directly or indirectly told off on the ground that "only Europeans need apply". On my return to India I noticed an advertisement of the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ltd. for "European" Charge Engineer in the daily papers during first week of August 1920. A week after, the same advertisement appeared minus the word "European" and gave me a chance to apply for the post. Here I must record my heartfelt gratitude to the noble minded Director who pointed out this invidious racial distinction even in an advertisement and brought sense to the management. I was called for an interview, but was not thought fit for the berth—to speak in the late Mr. Gokhale's words, "An Indian is no good".

A friend of mine introduced me to the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, then a Director of the Company and through his intervention and through that of Sir Sassoon David, Chairman of the Board of Directors. I was given an appointment of "Assistant Charge Engineer" in case I may defy the rosy walks of "Charge Engineers" mostly recruited from Shift Engineers and assistants of English Power Stations. From the day I joined the place I was given no chance to work and I was boycotted by the European colleagues. I was hinted by the Station Superintendent to seek other places, but meant to stick it out and experienced complete isolation and N. C. O. from all Europeans. I worked for five months and I was hardly given any responsible work. I was given one month's notice and I had to resign under protest and I venture to say my letter of resignation sums up the attitude of the few Europeans controlling the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd. I may here observe that the method of recruiting staff is based on extravagance and carelessness. Staff sent over here have been found to be the wrong men and some of them have been sent back with six months' pay and passage. Let me ask, why this wastage of Indian money? When I interviewed the Managing Engineer, I was told that although I was joining the Power Station Staff, I would find it impossible to work on. Either the gentleman was aware of the N. C. O. against Indian brain or there were other reasons I could not gather at the time.

I am enclosing all the papers that passed between us and the engineers and as I consider the whole question a National one I ask you to make use of all correspondence any way you can.

The Indian public have a right to know how Indians are debarred from services in an Indian Company managed by Indian Directors and financed by Indian Capital and let these directors look into this complete Europeanisation of the company and ascertain how long this is going to last? Have any of these directors ever interested themselves in these vital statistics of the concern of which they are trustees on behalf of the public?—Yours, etc.

"INDIAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER".

LETTER TO DIRECTORS.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the correspondent to the Board of Directors:—

c/o Film Booking Bureau, Sir Parekh Mansion, New Queens Road, Bombay.
12th May 1921.

To
The Board of Directors,
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd. Bombay.
Ltd.
Bombay.

Gentleman,—I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of my letter to the Deputy Managing Engineer. As an Indian I strongly protest against the attitude of your engineers and management to debar Indian engineers in the executive staff of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. It is high time when your board will consider complete Indianisation of the superior staff of the company and if your board is so isolated from Indian development and consider Indians unfit to participate in the administration of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. I feel your board are not in touch with Indian technical brain or men of science.

Trusting that justice shall be done to Indians,—Yours, faithfully.

"THE TATA BANK."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to your able and fearless editorial on the management of the Tata Bank by the Directors it is evident that the great house of Tatas are slowly but surely losing the confidence of the public. The Bank is more or less a purely Indian patriotic concern bearing in mind the principle of "India for Indians." The Directors of the Bank have no right to Europeanise the concern and lavishly spend the very large bulk of its money found by the Indians, so long as there are equally able men to be found in our own country. The shareholders, who will not fail to muster strong on the day of the meeting, are expected to demand what genuine efforts were made to find able hands in this very country before importing a large number of Europeans under agreement and their banking experience and qualifications to hold the posts. It is time that India was freed from this "white skin fascination" from men who spurn and look down on the "natives" whose very salt they eat. The shareholders further expect the Chairman in his speech to clear the air of the many and various rumours that were current in the market regarding the conduct of one of its Directors.

Let every shareholder consider his primary duty to attend the ensuing meeting even at the cost of some inconvenience to himself and challenge every suspicious item and not allow the Directors to rush through their work, with the help of the staff shareholders. It is also believed that the company has been very sparing in allowing small promotions to the Indian staff while lavish in affording facilities to their European employees.

When shall India be for Indians?—Yours, etc.,

B. H. D.

May 18.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your next issue.

Re. Tata Bank Report and Balance Sheet I suggest that a private General Meeting of all concerned should be convened before the 25th instant to think over the report and to put forward a strong opposition against the present management and organisation of the concern.—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYSEN.

Bunglow No. 50,
Andheri, May 18.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I represented staff No. E. 81410 of the General Traffic Manager's office of the G. I. P. administration, and had sent in an appeal to the Agent against a fine of Rs. 5 imposed on me by a Railway official—Mr. S. D. Robertson, Assistant to Deputy Traffic Manager, the reason leading to it being that I left office at 7-5 p.m. The recognised office hours of the Railway are from 10-30 to 5-30 p.m. and Mr. Robertson perhaps wished me to work later still than 7 p.m. without any compensation although the Railway Board have made suitable provision for over-time allowance. It was a physical impossibility with me as overtime of 8 hours was the utmost service that I could offer. Mr. Robertson's fertile whim devised a remedy for my physical inability by imposing a fine. I protested against this and put in my instant resignation. Mr. Robertson would not accept it but failing to effect any improvement on me a send off. I then placed the case in the hands of the Agent, now Mr. C. A. Hawes, on the 16th March, with the full diagnosis of the case. After deep deliberation he was pleased to send me a reply on the 22nd April issued to me on the 29th stating "Your case has been fully considered and I see no reason to interfere with the departmental action taken." Dear Editor, just gauge the gravity of the offence and the sobriety of the punishment and the decision of the Arbitrator, the Agent. The reply is emphatically one which ill becomes a responsible Administrator like the Agent. The Agent is not there as a physician that he should deny his interference with a mishandled case of another but verily he is there as the Minister of Justice and Fairplay. An Administrator like the Agent can ill afford to say that he sees no reason to interfere with the departmental action. So long as he is there in the capacity of an Agent, he shall interfere with the departmental actions and deliver his verdict according to his sense of judgment. I, however, expect from the Railway Board Simla, a reply different from the stereo-typed one given me by the Agent. The Agent may at least explain the reason for the departmental action if he is not disposed to interfere with it. I have, accordingly, asked the Agent to let me know the nature of the offence as I have not been able to realise it as such and whether the decision is in order and under what Conf. Rules if any. On receipt of a reply I will duly communicate to you. Meanwhile, is it true, Dear Editor, that when official blunders come to be exposed bureaucracy find themselves in a fit of dyspepsia and their official vision gets blinded?—Yours, etc.,

B. M. G.

Bombay, May 3rd.

SELF-CLOTHING INDIA.

AN APPEAL TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All patriotic Indians agree that India should be a self-clothing country, that is that India should not import foreign yarn or piece-goods. The object is a sacred one. I use the word *'sacred'* purposely. There can be no question as to the sacredness of the object. The question is as to the best and the quickest means of attaining that object. The Charka has been preached to be the means. I, however, believe that there are easier, quicker and in every respect better means for accomplishing the object (Be it noted here at th every outset that I am not advocating the total discarding of the Charka. Let those who can find time work it. But I am speaking here of easier and speedier means of reaching the objective). What are they? Let me declare at once that they are:—(1) increasing the number of hand-looms in India; (2) soul-stirringly preaching that it is the imperative duty of every Indian to be satisfied for the present with comparatively coarse cloths made from yarn produced in India and to avoid using imported clothes,—and cloths made in India from imported yarn (chiefly fine), however comfortable wearing these cloths may be. A little explanation is necessary. One of the cardinal facts to remember in this connection is that if the total amount of twist and yarn that is now produced in India without the use of the Charka, were converted into cloth it would practically suffice to clothes India from her own products, supposing the country were prepared to wear coarse cloths only. As a matter of fact about 143 million pounds of twist and yarn made in India is *exported* every year from India. Convert i.e. weave this stuff into cloth in India and prepare the country for making the small sacrifice involved in being content for the present with the coarse cloth thus produced and the great problem of making India self-clothing within a very short time is solved. Here the first question that crosses one's mind is whether the existing power-looms and hand-looms of India would be able to weave the above huge quantity of yarn into cloth. The answer must be in the negative. What then is to be done? The obvious answer is:—Increase the number of looms. Well, but it would be difficult to increase the number of power-looms at once. A large quantity of machinery (weaving) would have to be imported from foreign lands. That means a delay of two or three years, leaving aside for the nonce the difficulties arising from the present unfavourable rate of exchange and the recently imposed high import duty on this kind of machinery. But while to increase the number of power-loom within a short time would be a difficult matter, to increase the number of *hand*-looms would not be so. These can be manufactured here in India within a very short time and at a very small cost. From a calculation based on statistics for the year 1919 published by the Director-General of Statistics, which, however, I do not wish to inflict on my readers, it can be easily shown that it would be practically sufficient for our present purposes, if we multiply our hand-looms to twice their existing number. This ought not to be a difficult task. Our leaders in every district can easily double the number of existing hand-looms in their district. Where there is one now, there must be two. That is all *Pari passu* with the above the other requirement of the situation—that the country must for a few years use only the coarse cloths made in India—must be fulfilled. The two requirements are in reality two aspects of the same thing and must be fulfilled simultaneously. We know, everybody else knows, that the country is prepared for the above sacrifice and that the number of existing hand looms can be doubled pretty easily. The nut, however,—the fiat setting the ball a-rolling must come from Mahatma Gandhi and the other patriots who yield to none in the intensity of their desire to serve the Motherland. And I appeal to them in the name of all that they hold most dear and holy,—in the name of our common Motherland—to consider the matter with all the earnest care that the importance of the question demands, and put their powerful shoulders to the wheel.

See for a moment what grand results would flow from the carrying out of the suggestion. It would, with a little intensive working, make India self-clothing, say, in four or five months! It would save India crores of rupees. It would at once revive the ancient spinning industry of India as nothing else can. It would produce a tremendous moral effect on our countrymen: it would at once show them what a mighty thing they can achieve through combination and united effort, and that in such an amazingly short space of time; and, in accordance with the universal law that one good result leads to another, it would hearten those who are losing heart and stimulate those who are ardent, to put-forth still greater efforts in the long and arduous struggle that lies before us. It would enable Mahatma Gandhi and his co-adjutors who have promised Swaraj in a year, to throw to the face of the scoffers at least one grand and tangible achievement which would bring the nation perceptibly nearer the promised land. It would show to the Government that there is a power mightier than the machine-guns. Lastly, it would show to the Dyerites and O'Dwyerites all the world over that it is not safe even from the prudential point of view—let alone those high Humanitarian views for which Europe and America are and for ever shall remain deeply indebted to Asia—that it is not safe even from the prudential point of view to look upon the Indian lives as cheap as they were regarded at the Jallianwalla Bagh.—Yours, etc.

S. B. MITRA,
B. Sc., M.B. (Lond).

NEW CHINA MILL STRIKE

WILL AGENTS DECLARE A LOCK-OUT?

The strike of the workers of the New China Mill, situated at Sewri is going on for the last two or three days. The men number over a thousand and they have come out whole sale, as the consequence of which the mill had to be closed. The demands of the strikers are that they are not paid at the same rate as in other mills and the restoration of two days' wages which were deducted from their last month's pay without assigning any reason. It is understood that the agents are thinking of declaring a general lock-out if the men not return to work by to-day.

GRUESOME SCENE AT CALCUTTA ZOO.

HIPPOPOTAMUS SWALLOWS A MARWARI.

The "Servant" of Calcutta gives the following account of a very tragic event that happened at the Calcutta Zoological Gardens:—

An eye-witness has narrated to us a horrible event that occurred in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens on Saturday last. It appears that the iron fencing on the top of the wall of the Hippopotamus enclosure is not sufficiently high and a Marwari visitor while watching with keen interest the gambols of the two leviathans in the pond somehow overbalanced himself and fell within the enclosure. One of the animals then rushed at the unfortunate man and opening its big mouth at once began to swallow him, the whole of the upper part of the body from the head down to the waist being easily accommodated within its cavernous jaws. The brute then rushed towards the water, followed by its mate. Meanwhile a hubbub had been created and the place outside was soon filled with numerous visitors and officials of the Zoo who could only look on helplessly while the victim was being drowned in the water. Varieties of tempting food were then thrown within the enclosure and the monster at last relinquished its hold and spurned out the upper portion of its victim. The man's body was seen to have become perfectly white. Death had occurred, of course, long before this, and the body was got out of the enclosure with great difficulty. We offer our condolence to the relatives of the deceased and would at the same time advise the Zoo authorities to provide stronger and more adequate safeguards for visitors, specially for enclosures housing big and ferocious animals.

THE NEW STERLING LOAN.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REPLY TO INDIAN MERCHANTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 17.

It is understood that the Government of India have replied to a further representation from the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, regarding the terms of the recent sterlings loan issued by the Secretary of State.

The reply sets forth fully the conditions which obtained in London at the time the loan was issued, and the considerations which the Secretary of State and his advisers had to bear in mind in determining its terms.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The market for jute shares ruled quiet with sellers still in evidence. Coal shares were dull with prices fairly steady at last quotations and in the miscellaneous section only a small turn over was reported with Dunbars steady at about Rs. 360. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 13, Barrakur 48-8 and (pref) 95, Equitable (pref) 82, Gopalichuck 8-4, Karanpura 18-4 and 19 s.l.

Jute:—Anglo India 216, Alliance (pref) 85, Barnagore 87, Budge Budge 290, Century 6-12, Clive 125, Dalhousie 272 and (pref) 99-8, Fort Gloster 506, Gourepore (pref) 89, Howrah 27, Hooghly 55-8, Kinnison 595 and 600 s.l., Lansdowne 191 s.l., Northbrook (pref. 99-8, Standard (pref) 88.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Engineering 8-6, British India Corporation 10-2 and (defd) 14-12, Burmah Finance and Mining 7, Clive Engineering 6-4, Central Provinces Cement 7, Caledtta Tramways 60, Dunbar Cotton 359, Dacca Electric 13-8, G. McKenzie and Coy., 8, Hume Pipes 9-8, India General Navigation (deb.) 69-8, Imperial Bank 1131, Indo Burmah Tin 5-6, Kesoram Cotton 13-10, Kumardhubi Engineering 18, Marshall Sons 7-8, Nahapiet Jute Press 4-12, Tata Industrial Bank 0-12 discount, Titaghur Paper 328, Tinneveily Textile 13-12 s.l.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58 and small lots were done at Rs. 58-6. War Bonds short loans 100-4, 1925 at 100-2, and 1928 at 100 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and three-sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and seven thirty-two.

ILLCIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Pandoo Kamput a hamal, with possessing 2 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 80.

The facts of the case are that on Tuesday last, the accused was on suspicion searched by a Custom peon on the gang way of the S. S. Dunera lying in "P" berth, Princess Dock, and on his person the opium of the above value was found concealed between his thighs. He was immediately handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 19, 1921.

LORD READING'S PRIVILEGE.

The long-expected interview between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi has at last taken place. Mr. Gandhi has explained the circumstances under which the interview was brought about and it is not necessary to add anything to what he said in this respect. Lord Reading came to India with a determination to do justice. In the first speech he delivered on the shores of this country he declared his intention of hearing all sides. Nearly six weeks passed before his Excellency made an evident effort to hear both sides. During the interval the bureaucrats in his entourage had their way as well as their say and the Viceroy, who had come, according to his own oft-repeated declarations, to do justice was led into giving sanction to a ruthless campaign of repression that mocked Justice. But repression has never yet succeeded in preventing a united and determined nation from achieving its freedom. And as the happenings of the last few months have amply shown, it has not deterred workers on behalf of India's cause from doing the duty they owe to their country. The justification of Lord Reading's appointment to the Viceroyalty will be his recognition of the supreme fact that what India is determined to have now is the power which will render any injustices, from which she has been sucering, impossible to be inflicted on her. That power secured will alone be the reparation for the wrongs done to her and a guarantee against future wrongs. Nothing less than that power will satisfy her needs and the requirements of justice. In what manner this power shall be transferred to Indian hands is a matter that admits of adjustments prompted by considerations of expediency and compromise. But on the fact of the power itself there is no scope for compromise.

In his interviews with the Viceroy Mr. Gandhi, we have no doubt, has made this dominant fact quite clear to his Excellency. The Viceroy, who gave him a long patient and kind hearing, Mr. Gandhi said, dilated on the difficulties confronting the administration. Well, the most important difficulty which we can see is the reluctance of the Government to accept the fundamental fact we have mentioned, namely, the demand of the Indian people to come to their own, to be complete masters in their own house immediately. The principle of Indian Swaraj has been accepted by the King-Emperor, but the reservation has been made that the British Government and Parliament must be the sole judges of the time when and the stages by which Swaraj should be established in India. It is the emphatic repudiation of this arrogant claim that is the battle-cry of India to-day. The claim is a standing insult to the intelligence of every patriotic Indian. And there can be no understanding between India and Britain until the latter withdraws that claim and recognises the right of India to decide her own destiny in her own way. Not that, until Britain recognises this fact, India will wait idly. No, she has made her choice. She is determined to win her freedom, whatever Britain decides. If Britain recognises the justice of India's claim, well, so much the better for her as well as India—and humanity. It is the privilege of Lord Reading to see that Britain does not choose the wrong path, and so imperil the maintenance of the British connection, which, so long as it does not conflict with the self-respect of India, is essential for the common good of both and of humanity. The greatest difficulty then lies in the reluctance of Britain to acknowledge the justice of India's demand for immediate Swaraj. Once this demand is conceded, the difficulties in regard to the details of adjusting the present machinery of administration to the needs of the change, and of dealing fairly with British vested interests, can be and will be met in a spirit of reasonable compromise. Another seemingly insurmountable difficulty may be urged, that is, in respect of the defence of India. As to this it is time to speak out frankly. The bogey of invasion from outside and of the peril of anarchy inside, as soon as the British leave the country, have done their work too well. The Indian people have outlived these delusions. And these bogeys which frightened them when they distrusted their own powers, frighten them no more now that they have full confidence in themselves. They now see things clearly and in their right perspective.

And among the things they see clearly is the so-called Afghan menace. What a grim commentary on the success of British rule in India that, after a hundred and fifty years of its beneficent operations, her people are told that they must be perpetually in dread of a small nation! No, the Indian people are in no mood to be duped for all time and to acquiesce in a foreign domination which entails the expediture of nearly half of their revenues for the ostensible purpose of defending India's Frontiers, but, in reality, more for "imperial" aggrandisement. They have now realised their own strength and have confidence in themselves. And when once a country which contains a population of three hundred million and more is inspired with one common purpose, what Power is there, let alone puny Afghanistan, which dare threaten its peace? The menace of foreign invasion has only existed in imagination perverted by self-distrust and cowardice. Now that self-distrust has disappeared and our countrymen have begun to assert their manliness the menace does not exist for them. At any rate, it cannot be used to frighten them into accepting any compromise that will conflict with their self-respect and their right to be masters in their own country. For the rest, if the Afghan menace is real, let those who threaten us with it, remember, as Lala Lajpatrai has said, that Indians who are non-co-operating with the British Government, will not have any other foreign Power ruling over them. And that Muslims of India, as Mr. Mahomed Ali has declared, will deem it their duty, no less than their Hindu brethren, "to oust such Power from their country." Attempts are being made to sow the seeds of disunion and distrust between Hindus and Muslims, and the Afghan bogey has been started for the purpose. These attempts are bound to prove as futile as they are mean, unpatriotic and malicious. The Hindu-Muslim unity is the greatest achievement of modern times, as it is bound to be the greatest moral force of the immediate present and the future. It is thus too noble and too great a thing to be affected by unworthy attempts such as these. The immediate attainment of Swaraj will only be the first fruit of this unity. Its greater contributions to the cause of human liberty and progress are still to come.

"AUTHENTIC" FICTION.

In its eagerness to pooh-pooh the need of rewriting Indian "history" such as is being taught in our schools, our local morning contemporary accuses Indian writers of attempting to stamp the "authentic tale" of the Black Hole of Calcutta as fiction. But our contemporary seems to be unaware that the most effective attempt to explode the myth of the Black Hole has been made, not by Indians but by an Englishman, and that since that attempt no arguments have been advanced by any critic, European or Indian, to convince the world of the genuineness of the account left by Holwell, the principal "survivor" of the "tragedy" of 1757. We refer to Mr. J. H. Little of Murshidabad, who in an article entitled "The Black Hole—the question of Holwell's veracity" published in "Bengal: Past and Present" a few years ago, demonstrated to the hilt the utter unreliability of Holwell and sought to prove that the so-called "Black Hole Tragedy" was nothing but a gigantic hoax perpetrated by this worthy servant of the East India Company. For the benefit of our contemporary we shall refer here to some of the facts mentioned by Mr. Little in his article. As every one knows, the tragedy is supposed to have occurred on the night of 20th June, 1756, and Holwell is the only person who has left any record of it from personal experience, he being, by his own account, one of the victims of Siraj-ud-Daula's inhumanity. Now a word about the veracity of Holwell. Mr. Little, of course, believes him to be thoroughly unscrupulous. But if it be thought that Mr. Little is a biased person, let us see what Archdeacon Firminger, the Editor of "Bengal: Past and Present,"—one of the greatest authorities on the history of Bengal, according to the "Englishman" —had to say about Holwell. Being interviewed by the "Englishman" in connection with Mr. Little's article, the Archdeacon is reported to have said that "in his researches he had proved over and over again that Holwell was a most untrustworthy person. He lied maliciously, not because he was deliberately false but because he was of that stamp of man who trusted largely to his abnormal imagination." It is on the testimony of such a person that the entire fabric of the Black Hole Tragedy has been erected by British historians. Even the Archdeacon, who is disposed to believe that some sort of tragedy took place, says that it was "not on the great scale narrated by Holwell"

The facts to which Mr. Little draws attention as destructive of Holwell's tale are these: If the tragedy did take place, how comes it that there is no official record of it left in the archives of the Bengal Council of the time? One of the letters of the Council, addressed to the Court of Directors, dealing with the events immediately preceding and succeeding the day of the tragedy, i.e., Sunday the 20th June, 1756, runs as follows:

"The next morning they commenced a brisk fire upon the fort which they continued the whole day and the greater part of Sunday the 20th; and having gained possession of the several houses near the factory and the Church, they destroyed a great many of our officers and private men, who being harassed out with continual duty and the enemy overpowering us with their numbers, the wall was scaled on the evening of the 20th and the fort surrendered upon promise of their civil treatment of the prisoners. We have now given Your Honours a summary relation of the Nabab's proceedings at Cossimbazar, his march against Calcutta, the attack and capture of that place."

The Council promised to send further particulars of the siege, but in their next letter they refer to this promise and proceed: "Upon second consideration we find it impracticable to form a narrative that will be assented to by all the members of the Board who were concerned in these transactions. We must therefore beg leave to refer Your Honours to the several addresses those gentlemen have separately made you through the channel of the Board. They are transmitted in this packet and to your candour we submit our conduct, without any further comment." Now, as Mr. Little says, it is quite easy to trace these letters. They were written by Drake, Watts, Beacher, Collet and Holwell. "They are full of charges," Mr. Little says "and counter-charges and recriminations on such subjects as the cause of the Nawab's attack on Calcutta, the defence of Cossimbazar and the mistakes made in the defence of Calcutta. The only one who refers to the Black Hole incident is Holwell and he casually mentions his sufferings there. It is difficult to understand how the Black Hole incident could have been the subject of controversy if it really happened, and still more difficult to understand why the Council mentioned, in their former letter, that the fort surrendered upon promise of civil treatment of the prisoners and omitted to state immediately after that 23 of the Company's servants alone had lost their lives in consequence of that promise being broken, if it had been broken. The lists of victims and survivors also are unofficial and seem to have been compiled by Holwell." Here is another significant fact. In the minutes of a meeting of the Secret Committee of the Bengal Council held on board the Phoenix, schooner, at Fulta on August 22, 1756, we find these words: "Major Killpatrick on the 15th instant wrote a *complimentary letter* to the Nabab Siraj-ud-Daula *complaining a little* of the hard usage of the English Honourable Company, assuring him of his good intentions *notwithstanding what had happened* and begging in the meantime, till things were cleared up, that he would treat him at least *as a friend* and give orders that our people may be supplied with provisions in a full and friendly manner." We are amazed, says Mr. Little, that Englishmen could write in this strain to a man responsible for the tragedy of the Black Hole and then without a blush enter it in the record of their proceedings. . . . British officers do not grovel at the feet of the murderers of their countrymen." Mr. Little further draws attention to the fact that neither in the treaty made with Siraj-ud-Daula on the 9th February, 1757, nor in that made with Mir Jafar, a few months later, is there a word about compensation to the widows and children of the men said to have been put to death in the Black Hole nor a demand for justice on the murderers. The fact becomes doubly strange when we remember that the "Honourable" Company's agents at this period were in the habit of extracting huge "compensation" on the slightest pretexts. What the real secret of the Black Hole is, we have no room here to discuss, but we would refer the interested reader to Mr. Little's article itself. In the meanwhile, we would enquire of our contemporary whether it will still maintain that the Black Hole Tragedy is an "authentic tale" which —like Caeser's wife—must be above the suspicion of Indian students of history.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Lloyd George Speaks.

We trust the "Explosion" on the part of Mr. Lloyd George, over the question of Upper Silesia is indicative of a definite resolve to break away from the irksome shackles which the unholy pact, which his Government has patched up with the French Chauvinists, has imposed on him. Now that Germany has unconditionally accepted all the demands of the Allies, it would be, as Mr. Lloyd George truly says, dishonest on the part of any one of the Allies not to observe faithfully the terms of the Versailles Treaty. French spite, however, seems to know no limit, and it is clear that M. Briand's Government are active abettors of the Polish revolt. To the credit of Mr. Lloyd George and British statesmanship it must be stated that they have from the first repudiated all sympathy with Korfanty and his rebellious movement. The Premier's speech is a plain hint to French statesmen not to try the patience and sense of honour of their British allies too far. In the opinion of French statesmen treaties with one's enemies are to be held as sacrosanct only so long as they subserve one's purpose. In what way, then, does the pre-war German view of treaties differ from the French?

M. Briand's Bluster.

M. Briand evidently thinks that he can bluff Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues in the same way as M. Millerand did—or rather appeared to do—when he was in power. But M. Briand is not aware that the uncanny Welsh lawyer is more than a match for him and all other living French politicians. The British Government have gone too far to cajole the French revanchists for the latter to expect further company of the former in the latter's aggressions in Europe. M. Briand warns the British statesmen against taking the initiative *alone* in authorising German troops to advance into Upper Silesia. Such a warning comes with ill-grace from one, whose Government have been for the last two years threatening to take single-handed action against Germany, in case the rest of the Allies did not agree to their proposals. Now that Mr. Lloyd George has spoken out plainly against the dubious tactics of French statesmen, it is to be hoped that there will be no more cause for complaint that British statesmen are ready to subordinate the interests of justice and fairplay and even the interests of their own country for the ulterior purposes of French diplomacy.

The Irish Tragi-Comedy.

So far as the south of Ireland is concerned, the prospects for Mr. Lloyd George's Home Rule Act must be considered to be doomed. The Sinn Feiners have secured 134 out of the 138 seats in the Southern Parliament and that means that the new Act has not the ghost of a chance of being given a trial in Southern Ireland. The elections to the Northern Parliament are yet to come off and there too the Unionists do not anticipate more than a bare working majority for themselves, as a result of the elections. In these circumstances, it is impossible to believe that Mr. Lloyd George will persist in his attempt to bring into operation the measure which he has induced Parliament to adopt "for the benefit of Ireland." He can, of course, advise his Ulster friends to stage the farce of the Northern Parliament, but so long as the Sinn Feiners hold in their hands the key of the situation in the rest of Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George's occupation as the dictator of Ireland would be gone. Mr. Lloyd George is, of course, a past master in the art of strategy and if we are not mistaken, he is capable of springing some new surprise which may change the complexion of things. It will be interesting to watch how the adroit Premier wriggles out of the deadlock which has arisen and which threatens to become the gravest that has as yet confronted the Welsh Wizard.

A Brace of Traitors.

The fact that Lord Reading has condescended to accord Mr. Gandhi an interview has evidently gone against the grain of those who have been labouring for the past several months to prove successively that Mr. Gandhi is a harmless crank, a dreamer, a dupe of his designing admirers, a mischievous lunatic, a dangerous fanatic, a philosophical anarchist, a disguised revolutionary and a consummate scoundrel. In spite of all such attempts to misrepresent him or cry him down, however, Mr. Gandhi appears to be still "going strong" and the fact has exasperated his unthinking traducers beyond measure. Following the lead set by the jackal of Dalal Street, the "Madras Mail" has come out with a most virulent attack on Mr. Gandhi for his "crime" of being accorded an interview by the King's representative. The latest endearing epithet applied by this Anglo-Indian journal to Mr. Gandhi is "traitor" and that too, to his own country! One does not mind the ravings of such a demented type of Anglo-Indian journalism, especially when the charge of being a "traiter" comes from the mouth of one who is alien to the country, but it is pertinent to note that the "Mail" does not stop at vilifying Mr. Gandhi, but actually insinuates that the Viceroy who is "trafficking" with him is also a traitor to *his* country. That is the only meaning we can read in the passage from our contemporary: "Lord Reading, or any other servant of the King-Emperor, as a loyal son of India, would only be helping the cause of the traitors should he consent to enter into negotiations with them."

Section 144 in Andhra.

The new uses which officialdom in India has discovered for Section 144, I. P. C., must seem to be endless. All's fair in love and war, it has been said, and the Indian bureaucracy evidently believes that it need not be particular as to the weapons it uses for countering the Non-Cooperation movement, against which it has declared a crusade. That the character of the administration does not depend on the laws and measures which are to be found on the Statute-book of the land, but on the spirit inspiring the administrators is amply shown by the present prostitution of obviously innocent provisions of a statute into engines of repression. The spokesmen of the bureaucracy, anxious to convince the people of this country of the change of heart on their part, have declared their readiness to surrender the weapons of repression which they have been using so long and a committee has been appointed to discover the obnoxious measures which should be put an end to. But while this farce goes on on one side, fresh means of repression are being forged in another direction, as witness the illegal and highly reprehensible uses to which Sections 144, I. P. C., and 107, C. P. C., are being put. Absolute quiet prevails in Cocanada District. But the authorities, apparently jealous of the success of Mr. Gandhi's recent visit to Andhra and the strong hold which the Non-Cooperation movement has obtained over the Telugus, wish to break the spirit of the people by terroristic methods. They have ordered the prominent Congress workers,—highly respectable and strictly law-abiding and peaceful men—to be bound over like common felons. The reasons for the step are stated be that "it has been made to appear to the District Magistrate on credible information that they are likely to disturb the public tranquility by inciting persons to obstruct Government servants in the discharge of their duties and by inciting persons not to pay the revenue and taxes due to the Government." The "credible" informant of the Magistrate does not appear to have told this worthy that if these Congress workers did all that is alleged against them, the Congress would be the first to repudiate their action, for, as every one knows, the non-payment of taxes is not an item in the programme of the movement as yet, whatever the Congress may decide hereafter. As for the other excuse of the Magistrate for taking action against the accused, it seems to be as good as that given by the tiger in the fable before pouncing upon the kid!

Prostituting Law.

The latest information from Cocanada is that orders have been issued, evidently by the same Magistrate, prohibiting, under Section 144, I. P. C., Mr. Gandhi's portrait being taken on cars in festivals and religious processions and that 16 persons are being prosecuted before the Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, for putting Mr. Gandhi's portrait upon a festival car. Is Mr. Gandhi's portrait more terrible than Mr. Gandhi himself, who is being interviewed by the Viceroy in Simla? Does Lord Reading expect that the veneration of the people for the laws of the land and "affection" for the administrators thereof will be enhanced by exhibitions like this of the bankruptcy of governing capacity? Is it in this way that the majesty of Justice is being vindicated in the new regime? Repression or no repression, unless Lord Reading is able to convince the people of this country that he is determined to tolerate no prostitution of justice for political ends, it is vain for him to entertain the hope of winning the confidence of the masses for himself and other representatives of His Majesty's Government.

"ENTENTE GRAVELY ENDANGERED!"

SITUATION REQUIRES "CAREFUL HANDLING."

"HANDS OFF SILESIA!"— FRENCH ATTITUDE.

FRENCH THREAT TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 16.

Following upon Mr. Lloyd George's speech, on Friday, acute divergence of views, regarding the Upper Silesian situation, has arisen between the British and the French. There is no question that M. Briand and the French people are angry at the above speech, and, consequently, the situation requires careful handling. Fundamental difference has arisen through France interpreting Mr. Lloyd George as declaring that he might welcome the German troops in Silesia to help to restore the situation, while France declares that she will not tolerate Germans there, accusing them of being largely responsible for creating the present insurrection to suit their own purposes. The French officials indicate that the German intervention would be considered an act of war, quickly followed by French military action, first of all, by French forces concentrated on the Rhine bridgeheads occupying the whole of Ruhr.

M. Briand plainly intimated to journalists on Saturday that Germany must keep her troops out of Silesia, or, otherwise, be prepared to take the consequences. "Hands off Silesia" sums up the French point of view.

The French regard the Entente as being gravely endangered.

"FRANCE CANNOT STAND BY PASSIVELY."

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 15.

A Paris message says that, according to "Petit Parisien", the French note replying to the British note, with regard to Upper Silesia, declares that if Germany decided to intervene forcibly in Upper Silesia, France could not stand by passively. The French newspapers all declare that France would consider an armed German intervention in Upper Silesia as a *casus belli*. It is stated that M. Briand has informed Berlin that France would immediately check any action which might send the Germans against the Poles.

"Le Matin" states that General Nollet on May 12th summoned the German Government to fulfil the conditions in the note to Germany of January 29th, by noon on May 20th, failing compliance with which the French troops would enter the Ruhr. If Germany tries to intervene forcibly, in Upper Silesia, France will occupy the Ruhr.

WHAT TROUBLE IS DUE TO

ALLEGATIONS IN GERMAN NOTE.

LONDON, May 15.

Berlin.—In reply to a note from M. Briand with regard to the insurrection in Upper Silesia, a German note, which has been handed to France, declares that the trouble is due to Korfanty's organ "Grenzzeitung", which is published in Upper Silesia, publishing a false report that the Allies had decided to hand over most of the Upper Silesia to Germany. The publication was intended as a signal for the Polish insurrection which had been in preparation for some time.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

The note emphasises the seriousness of the situation in Upper Silesia and says that Korfanty is completely the master of the situation. The note concludes by declaring that the serious accusations against Germany contained in the French note are absolutely foundationless as General Lerond, Head of the Inter-Allied Commission in Upper Silesia has already recognised.

M. BRIAND'S STATEMENT.

GOVT. HAS DONE ITS DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14

Paris.—M. Briand, in the course of a statement which he made to Foreign journalists concerning the Upper Silesia problem, declared that the French Government had done its duty in Upper Silesia and protests against the false reports, to the contrary. M. Briand mentioned that Germans had insulted and arrested French officers, and such insults would not be tolerated. He declared that Germany would provoke very serious results if she interfered in Silesia, and not a single one of the Allies would authorise the entry of German troops.

The Premier admitted that the views of British, French and Italian delegates of the Inter-Allied Commission were at variance with the French Government. He did not say that the whole of Upper Silesia should belong to Poland, but it should be divided on the basis of the Treaty of Versailles and the Plebiscite result in conformity with justice. M. Briand suggested that the Inter-Allied Commission should try and find a common proposition to lay before the Supreme Council. M. Briand said that Mr. Lloyd George had interpreted the situation from his own point of view, but the British Premier could not take initiative alone in authorising German troops to advance into Upper Silesia. M. Briand added he was convinced that if Poland was given definite assurances that Silesia would be partitioned on the basis of the communes in accordance with the Plebiscite figures, calm would be restored. If, on the other hand, the Allies wished to use Upper Silesia as *quid pro quo* for their private purposes, Poland would revolt. M. Briand concluded by regretting the present controversy, because it led Germany to believe that the Allies were divided, and thus it was likely to lead her into dangerous paths.

RESULT OF M. BRIAND'S STATEMENT.

MR. L. GEORGE URGES CALLING SUPREME COUNCIL.

BRITAINS' VIEW POINT.

LONDON, May 15.

The immediate result of the Premier's outspokenness on the question of Upper Silesia is that Mr. Lloyd George has urged M. Briand as to the advisability of calling the Supreme Council as soon as possible. A Paris message states that the note set forth the British point of view on the lines of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, and suggested a meeting with M. Briand at Boulogne.

M. Briand, in his reply, reviewed the French claims which he outlined in his statement to foreign journalists, yesterday, and hoped for a settlement of the question without delay. M. Briand, however, pointed out that he must meet the Parliament, which reassembled on May 12th, before conferring with Mr. Lloyd George.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

Rome.—General elections, based upon proportional representation, are proceeding, amidst great excitement, especially in the provinces where there have been conflicts between Communists and Fascismi. The conflicts however have not been of a serious nature. The Fascismi organisation was originally started by ex-service men, and is determined to crush the Communist excesses which came to a climax in the Autumn of 1920.

Their policy of direct action developed practically into replacing the Red terror by White, and they with the Nationalists agreed on the eve of the elections to co-operate with Coalition Conservatives, Liberals and Democrats and to support Sgr. Giolitti against the popular or catholic party, Socialists and Communists. Though the results will not be known definitely till the week-end, the Coalitionists are already claiming a triumph, and polling has been very heavy.

TWO RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Limoges.—Four were killed and 14 injured by the derailing of Paris Toulouse express to-day. In a subsequent collision near La Bachelleris, which was due to the congestion of traffic caused by the de-railing of the express, seven were killed and 33 injured.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, May 14.—In spite of the seamen's threat not to sail with volunteer stewards the Aquitania sailed for New York to-day.

The Rt. Hon. A. H. Illingworth, late Postmaster-General, has been raised to the peerage.

Workers at the Power Station at Greenwich have struck work in the hope of paralyzing South London Tramways, the stoppage of which, however, has not taken place owing to the assistance of officials and volunteers.

Constantinople.—The Sultan, on Sunday, received Ushida, Japanese High Commissioner, in audience, on the occasion of the inauguration of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Japan.

Cape Town.—The Directors of the Consolidated Diamond Mines (South-West Africa), Limited, have decided to discontinue mining operations temporarily, in view of the continued depression in the diamond trade.

Antwerp.—Dockers have decided to resume work in view of the passivity of Dutch and French Dockers towards the British Labour appeals not to handle coal.

LATEST SANCTIONS.

HAVE ALLIES DECIDED TO CANCEL?

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

PARIS PAPERS' STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 14.

All Paris papers declare that D'Abernon, acting under instructions, has entered into an engagement with Germany, without France's knowledge, intimating, as a recompense for the acceptance of the Allied ultimatum, that Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort will be evacuated. What actually has happened is revealed in a Berlin message which says that, while the Allies have not yet come to any decision with regard to the cancellation of the latest sanctions, it is understood that the British Government, in view of the German acceptance of the ultimatum, is in favour of cancelling sanctions especially with regard to the Rhine Customs barrier and the occupation of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort.

An exchange of views between the Allies on this subject is proceeding.

ALLIED DEMANDS.

GERMANY'S ASSURANCE IN COMPLYING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 15.

Berlin.—In the course of an interview with a representative of the "Germania", Herr Wirth, Chancellor, declared that the German Government would do, what it could, speedily, to comply with the Allied demands, and hoped that it would be possible to give instructions, this week, which would show the Allies that Germany was prepared to perform what was in her power.

Herr Wirth hoped that a speedy performance in regard to the disarmament would complete the alleviation of the International situation created by the German acceptance of the ultimatum.

UPPER SILESIA.

Referring to Upper Silesia, Herr Wirth declared that he agreed to the Allies deciding the question upon the basis of the Treaty of Versailles in accordance with strict application of the Plebiscite.

GREEK EXCESSES IN ANATOLIA.

SEQUEL TO PORTE'S COMPLAINT.

BEKIR SAMI BEY'S RESIGNATION CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

Constantinople.—As a result of the Porte's note, complaining of excesses of Greek irregulars in Anatolia, the two Inter-Allied Military Missions, headed by British officers, have started to conduct enquiries in two districts.

The resignation of Bekir Sami Bey has been confirmed.

General Fevri will act, provisionally, as Foreign Minister of the Angora Government.

COAL SITUATION.

A DRAMATIC CHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

A dramatic change has occurred in the coal situation. It appears that the Transport-workers and Railwaymen are reasserting their commonsense, and recognising that the public feeling, on the question of strangling the nation, is strongly against them. Mr. Frank Hodges has declared that the psychological moment for the Triple Alliance action has gone, and now says that the best aid they can give the miners is the funds. Mr. Cramp, moreover, has eased the situation by instructing that the suspended railwaymen shall be paid full wages.

TERRORISING LONDONERS.

SINN FEINERS' LATEST COUP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The Sinn Fein campaign to terrorise Londoners has apparently begun by an extraordinary series of outrages in London and the suburbs at midnight on May 14th. Houses of the people connected with the Royal Irish Constabulary were visited by armed and masked men who attempted to set fire to houses. Three persons were wounded by shots.

SAME TALE FROM LIVERPOOL.

A series of outrages, similar to those carried out in London occurred at the same time in Liverpool when raiders, composed of small groups of men, used motor-cars to visit the houses of the relatives of the Irish Constabulary which they set on fire.

MISCREANTS ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The "News of The World" states that a number of sensational outrages took place in London last night, apparently organised by the Sinn Fein. Masked and armed men were concerned, but all miscreants escaped.

Apparently, under a misapprehension that the occupants were connected with Ireland, three youths armed with revolvers entered a house at Catford and fired at a man and his wife, wounding them both, though not seriously. The youths then escaped on bicycles.

Four men called at a House at Shepherd's Bush and asked for a man who is at present in Ireland. They then fired at and wounded the occupier and decamped, leaving behind revolvers and two bottles of petrol.

Other outrages include two attempts at arson. In one case several armed men forced their way into a house at Tooting, sprinkled petrol about the place, and set fire to it. The fire brigade extinguished the flames, but not before the premises had been seriously damaged.

ANOTHER SINN FEIN OUTRAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

A further outrage, attributed to Sinn Feiners, occurred at St. Albans, yesterday evening, when three men entered the House and fired revolvers wounding an ex-member of the Royal Irish Constabulary and his wife. They then hit them over the head with the butts of revolvers, and escaped.

YET ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

MR. GANDHI AND VICEROY.

MRS BESANT ALSO!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The Viceroy granted interviews to Mr. Gandhi yesterday, and to Mrs. Beasant this morning.

MR. MAHOMED ALI IN BOMBAY.

TO PROCEED TO BHUSAVAL TONIGHT

Maulana Mohamed Ali with his family arrived in Bombay from Jubbalpore yesterday by the Calcutta Mail, and will be staying at Chowpaty for three or four weeks in consideration of his health and the Khilafat work. He is going to-night, to Bhusawal to see Mahatma Gandhi and would return to Bombay on the 20th instant.

"MOST URGENT NEED OF TO-DAY."

TO VISIT INDIA & UNDERSTAND INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 16.

Lord Lytton, speaking at the Indian Arts and Crafts' Exhibition, at Letchworth, discussed the possibility of developing Western institutions on the Eastern lines in the provinces of India now under Indian Ministers. Lord Lytton said that Indians and the British must be prepared to make common cause in other parts of the world. One of the most urgent of the present needs was to get leaders and ministers of the self-governing parts of the Empire to visit India and get the people of their countries to understand India.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIA vs. NAVY, ARMY & R. A. F.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The match between the Navy, Army and R. A. F. and the Australians commenced today, at Portsmouth, in lovely weather. There was the most fashionable attendance present, including officers of the Japanese warships which are now lying at Portsmouth. At the close of the play, the Australians had made 345 for the loss of 5 wickets. Collins made 70, Macartney 51, including ten fours, and Bardsley 132, including 11 fours.

HURLINGHAM POLO TRIAL MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The first Polo trial match, in which the public will have its first chance of seeing the American Team who are bent upon recovering the American Polo Cup, is being played on May 16th, at Hurlingham.

America is playing C. C. Rumsey, T. Hitchcock (Junior), J. W. Webb and D. Milburn.

The Hurlingham team will consist of the Duke of Penaranda, Messrs P. Wise and W Buckmaster and the Earl of Rocksavage.

HENLEY LAWN TENNIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

In the semi-finals of Doubles in the Henley Lawn Tennis Tournament, Deane and Jacob beat Ritchie and Wheatley 6/4, 8/6. Fyzee Brothers beat Sir George Thomas and Von Braun 8/6, 6/4.

In the finals of the Lawn Tennis Tournament at Henley, Dean and Jacob beat Fyzee Brothers, 6/4, 6/4.

"COMPLETE SWADESHI MEANS SWARAJ."

MAHATMA GANDHI AT SIMLA.

CAST OFF DISTRUST OF EACH OTHER.

APPEAL TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

(From our own Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 16.

Gandhiji arrived in Simla four days ago at the invitation of Pandit Malaviyaji, who was anxious to meet him but who was too weak to undertake a visit to Allahabad to meet Gandhiji. Gandhiji learnt from Punditji that the Viceroy was anxious to know his view point and he wrote requesting the Viceroy to appoint time if he desired to understand his viewpoint. Since then he has had two very long interviews with His Excellency, in the course of which the latter has listened with kind and patient attention to all that Gandhiji had to say. The viceroy also explained the Government position. There will be a third interview to-night. It is impossible to predict the result of the interviews.

So far as the enthusiasm of the people and their consciousness of the critical situation in the country is concerned, Simla is as good as say Beswada or Ahmedabad. The fundamental unity of India is to be seen everywhere equally, on the hill and the plain. From morn till night, the people are besieging Shanti Kuti. Malaviyaji's hospitable home for *darshan* and anxious to give their mites to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The most satisfactory thing of all is that Government servants also are daily pouring in with their humble contributions.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

Mr. Gandhi addressed a ladies meeting two days ago and a public meeting yesterday and was invited to a social function by Mr. Mohanlal, an influential local merchant. The collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund will, in all, aggregate to Rs. 14,000. In his public speech Mr. Gandhi explained the circumstances that led to his arrival in Simla, and said that everything would depend on the people carrying out what they had solemnly resolved upon at the Congress and the Sikh League and Khilafat Conference. He spoke at great length on the three essentials of success. The first was getting rid of fear, the fear on the part of Hindus of Mahomedans and Pathans and on the part of Mahomedans of the fear and distrust of Hindus. He said the Afghan danger was nothing but a bogey. He had long known the Afghan character. Whatever their weaknesses, he was sure they were God-fearing. He was confident that they would never think of a war of aggression. On the other hand, he would never invite the Afghan to help them on in their struggle for freedom. On the contrary, if the Afghan came on an aggressive mission, he would undertake stubborn Non-Cooperation against him, and would lay down his life before parting with an inch of his Motherland.

He again reverted to the essential necessity of casting off of distrust from their hearts by the Hindus and Mahomedans and spoke on the second essential, Hindu-Moslem unity. The entente between them was never entered into in a bargaining spirit. The Hindus espoused the Moslems' cause, because they knew it was their duty and because they knew that nobility could only be answered by nobility. It was fatal, therefore, to compel the Mussalmans to give up cow killing. They were not the only culprits in the matter and the question of cow protection was never going to be decided by the arbitrament of force. Implicit trust of and hearty cooperation with the Mussalmans would gain in the end everything. Islam was broadbased on the nobility, and it would not endure if it gave up its nobility.

The third essential and the greatest one was of Non-Violence. In this connection, he made a stirring appeal to the Sikhs to emulate the example of Lachmansing and Dalipsing, who had strength enough to fight Mahant Narainda but who refused to use any violence.

COMPLETE SWADESHI MEANS SWARAJ.

Lastly, he referred to Swadeshi and said that though he would never cease to appeal to the vakils and the students to give up the law courts and schools, their failure to respond was not going to affect the question, if they carried out the boycott of foreign goods. Complete Swadeshi meant Swaraj.

Mr. Gandhi leaves Simla probably tomorrow.

CHARGE OF ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

SUB-INSPECTOR SENTENCED TO 9 MONTHS & FINED RS. 1000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 16.

Dule Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, who was being tried in the court of Mr. Connor, Additional District Magistrate of Amritsar, on a charge, under Section 161 I. P. C. of having received an illegal gratification while Sub-Inspector at Tarn Tarn Thana has been convicted, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment and Rs. 1000 fine. The Sub-Inspector filed an appeal against the conviction before the Sessions Judge and has been let off on bail pending decision of the appeal.

TIDE OF REPRESSION.

PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS MANDAL GETS 1 YEAR.

FOR FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

Mr. Bishamber Dyal, President of the Kamauli Congress Mandal Mainpuri was sentenced to one year's imprisonment under Section 108 C.P.C., for failure to give security for good behaviour.

BALBA N. C. O. WORKERS CONVICTED.

SEVEN GET SIX MONTHS EACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The latest convictions reported are those of seven Non-Cooperation workers at Balba, who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment under section 347 and 395 I.P.C., for wrongful confinement and dacoity.

SUPPRESSING PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

MANDALAY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 18.

The District Magistrate, Mandalay, has served notice under section 144 I.P.C., on the promoters of the movement recently started in Mandalay for suppressing drink, prohibiting them for two months from loitering about shops or obstructing persons desiring to enter.

SORRY DISPLAY OF OFFICIAL PETTINESS.

MR. ASAF ALI'S RIFLE LICENSE NOT RENEWED.

Mr. Asaf Ali wires to us under date Delhi, May 18:—

A strange instance of bureaucratic pettiness and nervousness has been supplied by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, who has declined to renew my license of a rifle without assigning any reason. If the existing law, Disobedience of which has not been decreed by Congress yet, had not required renewal of license, no opportunity would have been afforded for such sorry display of official pettiness. Possession or no possession of a rifle makes absolutely no difference to the life of a Swarajist, although it may be a precious possession in the eyes of the tribe of Dyers, but those who are calmant about justice and amendments of repressive Laws may open their eyes to see the just administration of the amended Arms Act.

THE FIVE MILES RADIUS ORDER.

BELGAUM SPEAKERS AND AUDIENCE WALK 8 MILES.

TO HOLD A MEETING

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 18.

Messrs. Bamangamkar of Amraoti and Lad who have been prohibited under Sec. 144 from lecturing within five miles radius of Belgaum, addressed an audience of 4,000 at Desur, eight miles away. Most of the audience walked the whole distance. The audience urged upon Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Moulvi Kutubuddin also to address the meeting, which they did.

The Congress and Khilafat Committees have arranged continuous meetings this week. The Namdev Samaj Belgaum, has issued a public manifesto dissociating themselves from the "Brahmanetara" and "Satyashodhaks," and condemning their activities.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

APPEAL REDUCES SENTENCE FROM 2 YEARS TO 6 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 16.

Bachittar Singh who had been convicted, by Mr. Conner, Additional District Magistrate, under the Indian Arms Act, of unlawful possession of a sword and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, as a Non-Cooperator refused to make either a statement or to cross-examine prosecution witnesses or to put in defence during his trial.

After conviction, however, he filed an appeal in the court of Sessions Judge against his conviction and Mr. S. Dasundha Singh, M.L.C., of Ludhiana argued the case for him. The Sessions Judge has passed orders maintaining the conviction, but reducing the sentence to six months.

The "Indian and Eastern Motors" learns that the Eastern India section of the Motor Trade Association will at the next meeting consider the question of holding a motor exhibition in Calcutta during the coming cold season.

The Rangoon police have arrested Mr. Asad Khan, a clerk in 1/95th Berar Infantry Depot on charges of embezzlement and falsification of accounts. It is alleged that a sum of nearly Rs. 97,000 was missing, when the regiment returned from service in 1920.

SATYAGRAHA AMONGST SIKHS.

GURDWARA--HOUSE OF GOD.

HOLY BOOK AND GURU ONLY TO BE OBEYED.

SIRDAR SARDUL SINGH'S STATEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The "Independent" publishes a statement made by Sardar Sardul Singh, who had come to Allahabad to consult Mr. Gandhi about the advisibility of starting Satyagraha amongst the Sikhs. The Sardar's statement is said to clear many doubts and misunderstandings that exist, or may exist, in public minds about the aims and objects of the Gurdwara reform movement and methods of its workers. In the course of a long statement, the Sardar said, "In the management of the Sikh temples my community as a body has seldom, if ever, recognised the jurisdiction of the British Law Courts. They do not want any interference from Government in their religious affairs. But now Government seems to be bent upon doing so through some of the priests whom it has made its tools. Whatever be the desire of Government to show the earnestness of its feelings as regards the Gurdwara movement, to convince Government that it cannot tolerate any outside interference in its purely religious matters my community is seriously thinking of Civil Disobedience. For the Sikh a gurdwara is the House of his God. Therein he will obey only one Law and one King. That Law is his Holy book and that King is his Guru. In matters religious, if true in his Faith, he would obey only these two authorities and none else."

OUTLINING OF PROGRAMME FOR PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 16.

At a meeting of the Central Gurdwara Committee held at Amritsar on the 11th instant when the question of passive resistance was discussed, it was decided that for the complete success of passive resistance it was very necessary that all forces of the Panth be consolidated and for the present, therefore, the following programme was to be acted upon.

Passive resistance may only be used to keep the management of those Gurdwaras under the Panthic control, the management of which is already in the hands of the Central Gurdwara Committee. Every effort should also be made to manage all the Sikhs' historical Gurdwaras according to the old tradition of the Sikh religion. To attain success, recruitment is urged for Akali Dal. Akali Jathas are to be organised. The Panth are also pledged in other resolutions to Swadeshi, boycott of drink, and settlement of disputes by Panchayats.

The Sikhs finally wish it to be known that they do not desire any new law for the management of their Gurdwara from Government. They only insist upon the old rights of the Khalsa to have full control over their priests and Gurdwaras.

GURDWARA JANMASTHAN CASE.

DECIDED IN FAVOUR OF THE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NANKANA SAHEB, May 17.

Proceedings under section 145 Criminal Procedure Code regarding lands attached to the Gurdwara Janmasthan have been decided in the Gurdwara Committee's favour to-day. The Committee's possession is maintained under orders announced by the District Magistrate.

MR. MADAN MOHAN CHAUBAY'S TRIAL.

REFUSAL TO GO TO MAGISTRATE'S BUNGALOW.

(From A Correspondent)

GORAKHPUR, May 17.

Madan Mohan Chauby arrived under arrest on the 13th. His case was taken up to-day before the District Magistrate Mr. A. P. Collett at the station. He was received by Mr. Bindhyabasin Prasad, President, District Congress Committee, accompanied by Pundit Dasrath Prasad Diveedi, Dr. Diwakanta Jha, Krishnabehary Tewari and Sheomangal Gandhi. Mr Narsingdas, vakil, who has non-cooperated, soon arrived by the up train to help the accused. The Magistrate did not attend the Court on the 13th and the accused refused to go to the District Magistrate's bungalow on the ground that it was his duty to attend the Court. He was, however, remanded till to-day, when his case was taken up about 1 p.m. the first witness examined was Mr. Toulmin, Superintendent of Police, who deposed having received the order of the local Government sanctioning the prosecution and filing the complaint. He had no personal knowledge.

Shakkar Ahmad was the next witness. He is a literate constable, and proved his notes of Pandit Madan Mohan's speech.

Jagannath Pd. Kotwal, next examined, said that the notes were taken under his supervision. He said that the audience was greatly affected and gave expression to this feeling by punctuating Mr. Chaube's speech.

The last witness produced was Maksud, who deposed to have been sitting with the policemen and tried to reproduce portions of speech. The accused had applied for a copy of the speech, but only English translation was delivered yesterday evening. The District Magistrate to-day, on this ground allowed cross-examination to be reserved and ordered an Urdu copy of the speech to be immediately given.

The case comes off on the 20th.

POONA LIQUOR PICKETTING.

EXTENDED TO FOREIGN LIQUOR SHOPS

P'S CERTIFICATE TO VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 18.

The liquor boycott in Poona has continued throughout the week, and has now been extended to the foreign liquor shops. In the City the proceedings have been quite orderly, but in the Cantonment there have been one or two incidents, which might have led to trouble if the police had not shown considerable tact and forbearance. On the whole, most of the 'volunteer-pickets' have behaved well, and not exceeded the limits of "moral suasion," but the danger comes from the crowds of young Mahomedan hooligans, who collect in the evening in the neighbourhood of the shops to see what happens.

TUESDAY LAST WEEK'S INCIDENT.

There have been various stories regarding what happened on Tuesday of last week, but the following is an accurate account of an incident which might have had unpleasant consequences, but for the good sense and mutual cooperation of the authorities and the leaders of the temperance movement. On Tuesday 10th at about 8 p.m. a volunteer Amirchand was arrested on the complaint of a woman for having snatched a bottle of brandy from her and was taken to the Cantonment Police station. A crowd collected outside the station and demanded the release of the accused on bail. The District Superintendent of Police was telephoned for and went down and found about three or four hundred people opposite the station. He ordered them to disperse, and they moved about 50 yards down the road. Then some one started the story that a child had been struck by a Police Sergeant with a cane, and this excited the mob, which became somewhat disorderly, and declined to disperse. Mr. S. G. Lavate (leader of the Temperance Party in the city) tried to reason with some of the crowd but made no impression; but Ghulam Dastagir who arrived a few minutes later, persuaded them to move to the side of the street. The District Superintendent then had the child referred to examined and found that it had no injuries and the sergeant denied having struck it. The volunteer Amirchand, after further inquiries had been made, was released on bail and the cowd quietly dispersed.

A PEACEFUL FORTNIGHT.

Since Tuesday, there have been no special incidents, and the interest of the public in the proceedings appears to be abating, though the pickets show no signs at present of abandoning the crusade. The liquor shopkeepers have been told to make a formal complaint at once to a magistrate, if either they or their servants are subjected to any illegal treatment while it is understood that the police have instructions to arrest any one who commits any offence like seizing a bottle of liquor. Undoubtedly, "moral suasion" is being used in its extreme form, but on the whole Poona has got through the first fortnight of the campaign very peacefully, chiefly owing to the tact and good temper of the police.

"VIOLENT" SPEECHES BY MR. ASAF ALI.

HIS EMPHATIC REPUDIATION.

Mr. Asaf Ali wires to us:—

"My attention has been drawn to what purports to be a Press Communique issued by the Commissioner Agra, which has recently appeared in the Press. It contains allegations of violent speeches against me and also states that an order has been passed against me under Sec. 144 I. P. C. in Muttra. I have received no order from any one in Muttra, vut I emphatically repudiate any suggestions that I have indulged in violent speeches. I take this opportunity of publicly and emphatically repudiating similar allegations contained in a *ukase*, purporting to be a legal order passed against me by the Collector of Meerut. No one pledged to the Congress Creed can consciously be guilty of violence, in thought, word or deed; and if bureaucratic reporters have got correct version of my speeches none should know it better than they that my speeches invariably contain earnest exhortation to follow peaceful and legitimate means. I do not, however, mince matters when exposing the true nature of the bureaucracy and, in doing so, rely wholly on facts and figures collected by Romesh Dutt and Dadabhai Naoroji in their standard works, and also draw upon the budgets annually presented to the Councils. The condemnation, which these contain is infinitely more emphatically effective than I can make in a brief speech. It is inconceivable that I who claim to be a master in my own home and know the suffering of my people should speak to incite breach of public tranquility, and foreigners who can have no earthly sympathy with us beyond exploiting us for their own interests should stand fast as champions of the public peace. This game has been played, has long ceased to command respects. It is the story of the wolf devouring the lamb on the pretext that the latter kicked up too much dirt in a boat in mid-river. Such tactics can only further embitter and estrange, but cannot retrieve the lost prestige. Falsehood and force are weapons of immoral and weak."

MR. YAKUB HASAN.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 17.

The Correspondence Secretary of the forthcoming Madras Provincial Conference, to be held at Tanjore, writes that at a meeting of the Reception Committee, resolutions were passed that, in accordance with the unanimous recommendations of several District Congress Committees, this committee resolves that Janab Yakub Hasan Sait be elected as President of the ensuing Provincial Conference and that in case he is not released by that time from prison the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Madras, be requested to conduct the proceedings of the conference with the portrait of Janab Yakub Hasan on the Presidential chair.

GAGGED LEADERS SPEAK.

SHANKARACHARYA'S INJUNCTION.

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER, May 17.

His Holiness Jagatguru Shankracharya of Sardapeeth lectured on Saturday in the Town Hall on religion and politics, showing intimate connection between them, illustrating from *Shastras* the principle of democratic self-determination and justifying non-cooperation with the present Government from a purely, spiritual standpoint. His Holiness lectured on Saturday at the holy shrine of Dargah where he, along with some local leaders, was invited by the Khilafat Committee. His Holiness spoke on the Khilafat from the Hindu ecclesiastical standpoint. He expressed whole hearted sympathy with the endeavours of the Indian Moslems regarding the Khilafat and advised not to accept any compromise, tinckering with such a fundamental religious duty. He condemned as immoral the ect like wrigglings and acrobatic juggleries of Mr. Lloyd George and other British Politicians. His Holiness laid at rest the "Afghan Bogey," declared Hindu-Moslem Union as an irrovacably spiritual fact and rupture impossible hereafter. His Holiness also called upon the gagged gentlemen including Pandit Gaurishanker Bhargava, Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda and Mirza Abdul Quadir Beg to address the meeting as it was purely a religious meeting under the order of the ecclesiastical head of the Hindus.

GAGGED LEADERS SPEAK.

Mr. Sarda showed in the past a brave and the dharmic spirit of the Indians in the cause of the country, while Pandit Gaurishankerji Bhargava made a touching and stirring speech considering the repressive policy of the Government even under the new regime of Lord Reading and specially emphasising the non-violence as the most sacred and the *dharmic* parts of Non-Cooperation. He condemned the action of some people blocking the railway line and using force and not allowing train to move on the arrest of Ariunlal Sethi.

URGED NOT TO OFFER SECURITIES.

A resolution was moved by Master Indrabhan Bhargawa, a boy of twelve at the Town Hall meeting urging upon Haniz Sultanhusan Marsandulrahman, a boy of eighteen and Tirbevi Pershad not to furnish any security or bond as true Non-Cooperators against the notices 107 and 108 served upon them. It was carried unanimously.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is reported that during his recent stay at Puri. His Excellency Lord Sinah received a deputation of Ooriyas, led by Babu Braja Sundar Das, who urged claims for amalgamation of the Ooriya speaking tracts now scattered over three provinces. His Excellency had a lengthy discussion giving the deputation a patient hearing to their arguments.

* * * *

Lord and Lady Willingdon left Ootacamand for Madras on Tuesday. Her Excellency and Captain Parbury embark for England on the 21st by the s. s. Morea. His Excellency and the staff go on to the Viceregal Lodge, Simla on a visit to the Viceroy and Lady Reading.

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Mr. H. D. Craik (C. S. Punjab) has been appointed Secretary Home Department, Government of India, vice Mr. O'Donnell on short leave.

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A Ferozepur message says the Police while searching the house of a Zemindar of Lalbai village, Ferozepore district, for opium have discovered two bombs. The bombs were sent to the Ferozepore Arsenal for examination.

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A Calcutta, message of May 18 says J. McDougall, an old La Martiniere boy, who was in the Merton College, Oxford, obtains his blue for hockey last year. This year, after playing again for Oxford, he had received the international cap and played for Scotland.

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At the annual distribution of prizes at La Martiniere College the Chief Justice, Bengal, who presided announced that Lord Cable had promised a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the rebuilding of the girls' school provided nine other firms or individuals would do the same.

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In view of the prospective industrial development of the presidency and the probable demand for industrial chemists the Madras Government have approved the recommendations of the Director of Industries to increase the number of scholarships to graduates for the study of applied chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, from ten to eighteen from 1st April, 1921.

EDUCATION IN BEHAR.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ASPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 18.

The Committee appointed to consider secondary primary education in the province has published a list of questions covering various aspects of the subject. While sanctioning the appointment of the committee, Lord Sinah specially laid stress that they should inquire into the question of religious and moral education. The questions under this head are of an important nature, among them being the following:—

(1) Is the present system of education calculated to develop true patriotism and true national spirit and to combine with patriotism loyalty to God and King? (2) Are there any special forms of vice and immorality generally prevalent in schools? If so, what steps can be taken to direct and eradicate them? Is any instruction in personal hygiene and matters of sex desirable? Is sufficient attention devoted to, at present, by teachers to morality of the students and to protecting them from evil influences? (3) Are you in favour of any special measures to prevent cigarette smoking among students? (4) What measures do you consider should be taken to generate and foster among students a feeling of reverence for teachers and elders and to encourage simple and high thinking?

Replies to the questions are expected from those interested in the subject before the 30th June.

WORKING OF N. C. O. PANCHAYATS.

ALLEGATIONS BY THE "LEADER."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The "Leader" publishes an interesting case, showing the method of working of panchayats under the Non-Cooperation organisations in the Gorakhpur district. In February last, a quarrel took place between two low caste women and on the night succeeding the quarrel the house of one of them caught fire. She forthwith raised an alarm and accused the other woman with whom she had been quarrelling as responsible for it. A Panchayat was assembled the next morning and the accused woman was declared guilty of incendarism. In spite of the mukhia's advice to send the case to court, the panchayat refused, on the grounds it was the order of Mahatma Gandhi that they should decide the case themselves. The sentence they pronounced was hideous and inhuman. The woman was to receive five kicks from each villager, but on account of her age and constitution this was commuted into the following:—She was stripped half naked, her face was blackened with dark dye, part of her hair was covered with white lime from the upper portion of the nose up to hair and she was made to ride an ass. Her hair was clipped and she was garlanded with a kind of fruit and some of this heavy fruit was tied to her hair. To enhance torture in this way she was taken in ignominy and shame from village to village followed by a concourse of men from the neighbourhood. On the way she was also beaten. In addition she was also fined Rs. 15 by the panchayat. The members of the panchayat who were responsible for this were prosecuted by Government, and received suitable sentences of imprisonment.

SHORT TIME WORKING IN JUTE MILLS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May. 17.

The "New Empire" learns that at a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association it was settled to extend short-time working in jute mills up to the end of September. Mills will, therefore, continue to work only four days a week as at present.

ALL-INDIA DHOBI CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The much-advertised All-India Dhobi Conference after all did not come off on the dates fixed; some kind of meeting, more like a panchyat, of a few dhobis was held in an out of the way place and no proceedings of any kind have been published. None of the great leaders were also present, and it may be taken that the project has proved a failure.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in the Bay island. Burma, with a few falls in Bengal and the Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and half inches, Tavoy one, Bhamo, Gauhati one and a half, Dhubri two, Cherranpunji twenty. The Western disturbance in Kashmir is unimportant.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAIN IN COLOMBO.

NOT OF DEFINITE MONSOON TYPE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, May 18.

Spasmodic showers of rain have fallen in Colombo since Saturday, but there is yet no general downpour of definite monsoon type. The south-west wind continues, though gradient is slightly less steep. The temperature is above the average as most stations, except in South Belgaum.

MR. SCHINDANANDA SINHA.

APPOINTED MEMBER OF BEHAR AND ORISSA XECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 18.

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Bar-at-Law, the Associated Press understands, has been appointed a member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council, during the absence on leave of Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahayi.

Mr. Sinha has the longest record of public service in Behar. Mr. Sinha's appointment has a peculiarly gratifying feature, namely, that he is, it is stated, to be the first Indian journalist to be appointed to an Executive councilorship.

Mr. Sinha leaves for Ranchi, this evening, to take charge, and hopes to be in Simla at the end of this month when he is expected to be present at a dinner to be given to Lord Reading by the Chelmsford Reforms Club.

SINO JAPANESE RELATIONS.

JAPAN ASSURES STRICT NEUTRALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The Acting Consul General for Japan has received the following communication from the Foreign Office, Tokiyo, dated April 6th:—

'Some people and newspapers in China are indulging of late in disseminating news to the effect that the Japanese are at the bottom of the present disturbance in outer Mongolia, that the Japanese military authorities have supplied arms and ammunitions to Russian and Mongolian Forces operating in that region and that Japan is in collision with a certain Chinese clique and is abetting it in the restoration of the Imperial regime in that country and are blatant in their attack of the Japanese Government. It is hardly necessary to point out that these allegations are fabrications pure and simple propagated for the purpose of discrediting the attitude of Japan towards China, necessitating neither contradiction nor elucidation on our part. However, when reports concerning the political unrest in China are almost incessantly received even the rumours of a flimsy character as above instanced may sow the seed of misunderstanding and misapprehension, both at home and abroad. The Japanese Government hereby asserts the utter groundlessness of the above allegations and at the same time declare that they shall not alter in their attitude of strict impartiality and probity towards China which they have maintained heretofore.

CHARGE AGAINST A KHAN BAHADUR.

GET 4 YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 17.

Khan Bahadur Mujahid, whose arrest at Ferozepore, last hot weather, led to the discovery of several bombs and rifles and cartridges in the house of one Abdul Raof of Gujranwala District has been tried for a conspiracy to murder, and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, by Lala Ganga Ram, Sessions Judge, Gujranwala.

Abdul Raof, in whose possession the ammunition was found was sentenced to 4 years' hard labour.

The Khan Bahadur will now be tried at Ferozepore for dacoity and an attempt to murder a constable at whom he is alleged to have fired a pistol in order to resist the arrest.

AMENDMENT OF LAND REVENUE CODE

The Select Committee of the Council on his Excellency the Governor of Bombay appointed to consider the Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, have made their report. The Committee say, "As under Section 68 of the Act an occupant of land for the perid to which his tenure is limited or if the period is unlimited on fulfilment of the terms and conditions lawfully annexed to the tenure we have deleted in the amendments of sections 61 and 79A all reference to rules under the Act and conditions of an agreement made with the Collector as unnecessary. We have also slightly altered the drafting of both amendments."

"We direct that this report and the bill as amended should be published in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Sindhi."

CHANGES IN CHINESE CABINET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 15.

Peking.—In pursuance of a policy of retrenchment, a number of Cabinet changes are announced. They include Li Shihwei, an important industrialist, as Minister of Finance. This means a re-entry of Japanese influence. Yehkungchow, competent Minister of Communications, has resigned because he refused to hand over the surplus revenues to the Cabinet.

EARL OF ROCKSAVAGE BREAKS COLLAR BONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

Earl of Rocksavage who captained the Hurlingham side to-day broke his collar-bone in a match against the Americans who suffered their first practice defeat when they lost three chukkers out of five.

RAJSHAHI JAIL OUTBREAK.

REPORT OF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

STRANGE CAUSE OF TROUBLE

LATEST INSTANCE OF GANDHIPHOBIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The Government of Bengal has issued a lengthy resolution on receipt of the report of the enquiry committee regarding the Rajshahi Jail outbreak, on the 24th March, when some seven hundred prisoners escaped from Jail. Regarding the escape of prisoners the resolution says that rumours were spread throughout the jail that Mr. Gandhi was coming to Rajshahi on the 25th that the British Government had come to an end, that Mr. Gandhi was now the ruler of India, that all prisoners were being released, and that already prisoners of four jails had escaped. Nothing of this was known to the jail authorities. On the 24th there were shouts of "Gandhi Maharj-ki-Jai," and prisoners refused to work. Persuasion failed to make them work and the Superintendent did not attempt more vigorous action, because he considered it would convert a passive strike into active violence. At noon, the prisoners refused to take food and a prisoner was assulted for taking food. A warder blew a whistle for help and immediately the convicts rushed towards the entrance, threw missiles at the Superintendent and the warders broke open the locks for the gate and 669 out of 919 prisoners went out.

GANDHIPHOBIA.

From investigation it is clear the meeting was not due to bad food or ill-treatment. There is little evidence about collusion from outside the jail, although the telephone between the jail and the police lines had been deliberately put out of order by some persons other than a convict. In the opinion of the Governor, the outbreak is the outcome of unrest and want of respect for established authority, which has been so widely spread by Mr. Gandhi's propaganda. His Excellency carefully considered the question of responsibility of the jail staff and came to the conclusion that Mr. S. J. V. Fox, Jail Superintendent, though placed in a position of grave anxiety and did not receive loyal support from his staff failed to deal adequtely with the situation and will be removed from his present charge.

The second part of the resolution deals with the incidents of pursuit and recapture of the escaped prisoners. The police, in two batches, pursued the prisoners. At one point eighteen constables under Mr. Graham were attacked by convicts and the police had to fire. One man was killed and four wounded. His Excellency agrees with the Divisional Commissioner, who conducted the enquiry, that the firing was absolutely justified and if the constables had not fired they would have been wiped out by the convicts.

"AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE."

At about midnight a body of recruits from the Surda Police School came. On receipt of certain information they proceeded to a village and found 40 men who looked like convicts asleep in a shed. The police recruits attempted to arrest these men. A struggle ensued and a recruit let off his rifle. Others also fired and in the confusion and noise the orders of officers to cease fire was not heard. Ten shots were fired. Five men were wounded one of whom died in a hospital subsequently. The next morning it was found that most of the men in the shed were up-country coolies and it was evident that there was an unfortunate mistake over the whole affair.

The Governor thinks it was a bona-fide mistake and shares in the regret of all concerned that the incident should have occurred and compensation is being paid to the wounded men and to the family of one deceased. Altogether 471 prisoners were recaptured. On the 25th March two police recruits arrested two men on suspicion. One of them attempted to escape when a recruit fired and killed him. The resolution concludes that the District authorities displayed conspicuous energy, resource and activity rank and file responded admirably. It is to be regretted that it was found necessary to fire with the loss of four lives, but in two out of three occasions when the firing took place, no blame attaches to police.

MORE ABOUT MUNITIONS BOARD CASE

COUNTER NOTICES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Mr. P. H. Michael, one of the accused in the Munitions Board cases was arrested in London with two boxes in October last, and was brought under arrest and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 4th April and released on bail.

On Sunday, Michael was served with a notice by the Chief Presidency Magistrate informing him that his boxes which had been produced in the court on Monday would be examined again by Mr. Armstrong at his residence, and Michael was asked to be present at the time of examination.

To-day Michael prayed for a notice to be issued on Armstrong to show cause why the boxes were not produced in the court on the day they arrived in Calcutta, why the boxes were examined previously in the absence of Michael and why further examination of the contents was found to be necessary.

The Magistrate postponed the consideration of the application, till to-morrow.

The death occurred on Tuesday of Major R. G. Girard, I.S.O., V. D. at 42, Alexandra Court, Calcutta. Major Girard was Collector of Income Tax for twenty-five years, the length of his service under Government being about forty-four years.

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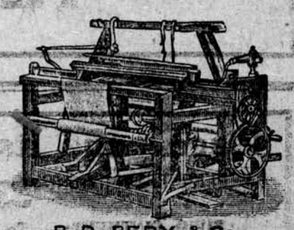

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OTTAPALAM POLICE "ZOOLUM."

A "CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY."

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following is a brief summary of the report submitted by the Emergency Committee appointed to investigate and report on the policy tyranny at Ottappalam on the 26th April 1921:—

After referring to the statements of several witnesses the committee observe as follows:

From the evidence it is clear that at least 25 persons were assaulted and beaten by the reserve police of Malapuram. It is also clear that the offences were committed between 8-30 and 11 a.m. on the morning of the 26th April 1921. The offences committed were of an organised and premeditated type forming part of a carefully sketched out plan with an ulterior object. They were also of an aggravated character. If the sections of the Indian Penal Code are to be applied, they include rioting, house trespass, hurt, mischief and robbery.

Although the accused persons were not present before us and we had no opportunity of knowing the version of the other side personally, in this case there is available, a piece of information which may be taken as representing the case of the reserve policemen. This "Madras Mail's" Own Correspondent who professed to have been an eyewitness of the assault on Mr. Ramunni Menon, and some other incidents of the morning, wired to the "Madras Mail" the very next day setting out the various incidents which were said to have been within his own knowledge and charging the reserve police of Malapuram with several offences with which the 27 citizens of Ottappalam now charge them. The Correspondent of the "Madras Mail" did his best to give an accurate version of the events although in regard to some facts and certain inferences, he could not get over his prejudice and partiality. It is seldom that even part of truth is admitted in interested quarters. The copy of the "Madras Mail" is marked as Ex. B. for the convenience of reference. A comparison of the facts narrated therein with the facts narrated by the prosecution witnesses, along with the evidence recorded by us, leads only to one conclusion, namely that the charges made by the prosecution witnesses against the accused are true.

NO PROVOCATION TO POLICE.

On a review of the whole evidence, we hold that no provocation was given to the police by any of the victims. On the other hand it was the police themselves that d[illegible] possible mischief to provoke breach of peace on some pretext or other.

It is clear that during the last [illegible] months there has been only one [illegible] tween the District authorities and people of Malabar, that is whether Moplahs of Malabar are violent or non-violent people. The District officers have been contending that the Moplahs are violent, whereas the people of Malabar have been contending that they are quite non-violent and that they have thoroughly imbibed the spirit of non-violence.

It was under those circumstances that the Provincial, the Ulema, the Khilafat and the Students' Conferences were held at Ottappalam. Mr. Hitchcock, the D. S. P. and Mr. Thomas reported to the Government that in the whole of Malabar the Moplahs of Walvana and Ernad taluks were of the most violent character and that prohibition of public meetings should be applied to these taluks. It was so applied to some specified areas.

It seems to us that it became a question of honour and prestige for the District Police officers to make out that the Moplahs of Malabar were of a violent type. Over five thousand people attended the various conferences on the 23rd, 24th and 25th including the people of Walvanand Ernad taluka. The conferences were so successful, peaceful and orderly. The Khilafat and the Conference Volunteers conducted themselves so magnificently, that not even a whisper of complaint could be heard against them. We think that all this success was too much for the police authorities to witness or bear, because success of the Conference of such magnitude and importance will be a most eloquent and conclusive testimony of the non-violent character of the Moplahs of Malabar generally and those of Ernad and Walvanad taluks in special. Such a success will also imply that the prohibition of public meetings under Section 144 in the past may have been based on unfounded apprehension.

Hence the necessity for a conspiracy to devise a plan of action to provoke a breach of peace at Ottapalam on the morning of the 26th of April, if any untoward casualties or injuries were caused to the police to bring in all their instruments of destruction into play and then attribute the whole thing to the movement of Non-Co-operation. There is ample proof on record that the reserve police of Malapuram committed the various offences with which they have been charged in furtherance of the common object.

Gravest provocation that could be conceived of by human mind had been given to the people of Ottappalam and the Khilafat and Congress workers by those very people who had been entrusted with the maintenance of law and order. The attacks on the Thangal and Mr. Ramunni Menon who was described even by the correspondent of the "Madras Mail" as a well-known person of calm temperament and an ardent believer in non-violent agitation, were the worst of the series. What more is needed to wound the religious feelings of the Moplah community than the attack on the Thangal and his attendants as described in the evidence of one of the witnesses which is also admitted by the special correspondent of the "Madras Mail."

Although the responsibility of maintaining law and order is in the Government, we hold that it has signally failed to maintain the same at Ottapalam on the 26th of April last. On the other hand a grave situation and serious danger to public tranquillity had been averted by the strictest observance of non-violence by the people of Ottapalam and the Khilafat and the Congress workers. It is remarkable how ordinary people could practise non-violence under such provocation. It may be difficult to find a parallel to this even in the annals of some of the greatest saints and prophets. The movement of non-violent Non-co-operation has stood the ordeal of fire and water and come out victorious to the utter bewilderment and amazement of the conspirators.

"A CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY."

On a review of the whole evidence we are of opinion that the reserve police of Malabar, the local police of Ottapalam and the superior police officers were, before the commencement of the riot, engaged in a criminal conspiracy for the purpose of provoking a breach of peace and violence on the part of Non-co-operators and the using reprisals and finally fixing the responsibility on the movement of Non-Co-operation. We are also of opinion that all the above named offences were committed by the reserve police of Malapuram in furtherance of their common object and failed to secure the desired results. On the other hand the cause of non-violent Non-Co-oppration has achieved a crowning victory in the Korala province, which should command the respect and the admiration of even its worst enemies. In arriving at this conclusion, we have done our best to do our duty by the public on the one hand, and the persons accused on the other. We hope we have not failed to do our duty by the accused. The sufferers have been victims of injustice and oppression. They have placed their cases before the public and the facts have been set out as accurately as possible by us. They speak for themselves. The highest of the tribunals, the people, shall judge.

We hope that all the police officers, who have been guilty of the offences with which they have been charged and also the Government will look back upon their own conduct and will also look forward and endeavour to make by their further good conduct some amends to society for the concern which they have had in this transaction of Ottappalam on the 26th of April.

T. PRAKASAM.
SYED MURTUZA.
GEORGE JOSEPH.
L. A. SUBBARAMA AIYAR.
K. P. KESAVA MENON.

THE MALABAR MAGISTRATE

ACTING CONSISTENTLY.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar writes to the [illegible]":—

[illegible] one who has had the advantage of [illegible] Mr. Thomas once, will not be surprised at the following report from a [illegible]ible worker in Malabar. Mr. Thomas has been acting consistently. He believes that he can rule Malabar only by intimidation and coercion. His spirit is one of violence and he unconsciously thirsts for violence on the part of others.

On the 1st April, Mr. Adam Sait, Mr. Mahomed Kunhi, Mr. M. Kamal and Molavi Moosakutty were sent for by the District Magistrate. The interview was at the District Superintendent of Police's house. Mr. Adam Sait is a merchant and the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee at Cannanore. Mr. Mahomed Kunhi, is Vice-President. Mr. Thomas received them with great haughtiness without offering any seats. He asked Mr. Adam Sait, whether he had any property. "Yes." Mr. Thomas opened a law book and read out that if anybody waged war against Government, he is liable to be hanged and his property confiscated. "I am a non-violent non-cooperator. I do not wage war as contemplated by that section." "Did you attend the Erode Conference!" "No." "Did you read Mahomed Ali's speech?" "Yes." "He said that he was going to take the sword against the Government." "I did not understand his speech that way" "Mahomed Ali said so clearly, and you are his follower." The Superintendent intervened here: "Mahomed Ali said so in so many words. It is better to resign the Secretaryship of the Khilafat Committee." "As a Muslim I cannot do it." Mr. Thomas "The Khilafat movement is against Government and Government will stop it." "The Khilafat movement is a religious one." "I don't want any explanation but remember this well, if you go to jail don't think you will get such comforts as Yakub Hassan; you must work like an ordinary prisoner and you will get the ordinary jail food." [This, it is seen from reports, is a favourite form of propaganda on the part of the Malabar Magistracy. It should be taken to heart by every Congress worker. It is wrong for a Congress prisoner to think of any special concessions in work or food. He should claim equality with other prisoners. Read Mahatma Gandhi's jail experiences]. "If you will continue the Khilafat movement. Government will keep a Police Station in Cannanore and you must bear all the expenses." To protests against such a suggestion, I don't want any explanation "Do you know me? am the District Magistrate. You may go."

It is needless to add that these are inevitable events in the downfall of the prestige of any government. Things are moving fast. Mr. Thomas is the people's friend in disguise. But the one condition is that the people's resentment should find vent in work and not in violence.

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